

## Kohl Is Forced to Withdraw Tax-Deduction Amnesty Bill

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — In one of its sharpest setbacks since coming to power 20 months ago, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition was forced Wednesday to withdraw a draft law that would have granted an amnesty to politicians and businessmen involved in illegally deducting party contributions from income taxes.

The coalition was obliged to withdraw the bill after a rebellion among its junior partners, the Free Democrats, made it obvious that the government would not be able to get a Bundestag majority for the measure.

It was the first time that the Free Democrats had openly broken with Mr. Kohl on a major issue. It was also a blow to the Free Democratic chairman, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who had endorsed the amnesty proposal in deliberations earlier this month.

The rebuff to Mr. Genscher appeared certain to intensify doubts about his leadership at a Free Democratic Party congress in two weeks.

Mr. Kohl, who last week had managed to secure lukewarm support for the bill from his own Christian Democrats, had publicly vowed to win parliamentary backing for the amnesty.

He had portrayed the move as a necessary move to protect small businessmen who had innocently slipped outside the law in support of democratic institutions.

The coalition's retreat means that investigations will go forward on 1,800 cases involving 3,000 businessmen and politicians who are reported to have avoided a party financing law through such devices as tax-deductible contributions in foundations or billings for work that was not performed.

Several coalition deputies and officials — including Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff and Housing Minister Oskar Schneider — are reported to be among those under investigation.

Correspondent For Newsweek Leaves Moscow

NEW YORK — The Moscow bureau chief of Newsweek magazine has voluntarily left the Soviet Union after being summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Newsweek officials said Wednesday.

The correspondent, Robert B. Cullen, left the Soviet Union on Tuesday, and a spokesman for the magazine said it was still unclear under what circumstances he had left.

"He felt it was necessary to flee to West Germany, where he could confer with us on untapped phone lines," a Newsweek spokesman, Gary Gerard, said. "He's going to the embassy in Bonn to talk to U.S. officials."

Mr. Lambsdorff has been indicted on charges of having given tax breaks to the Flick holding company in return for contributions to the Free Democrats. But he has remained in the government while awaiting a court decision on the corruption charge against him.

The amnesty plan would not have covered Mr. Lambsdorff's case involving Flick, but it would have prevented what Mr. Kohl and his aides fear will develop into a series of prosecutions that could conceivably send a number of well-known politicians to jail and tarnish the reputation of West Germany's established parties.

The loss of the amnesty bill has been a windfall for the opposition Social Democrats and Greens, just as all parties are tuning up their campaigns for the elections on June 17 for the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democrats' leader, has been speaking of "a touch of Watergate" in Bonn, and on Wednesday he charged that the chancellor's credibility had been undermined.

The rebellion among the Free Democrats' regional branches and its Bundestag group over the amnesty issue follows a malaise that has grown within the party since it helped bring the Christian Democrats to power in a switch of parliamentary allegiances in October 1982.

Many Free Democrats believe that their party has lost its political personality because of its alliance with the Christian Democrats.



WEST GERMANS CHEER WALKOUT — Metalworkers outside the Mercedes-Benz plant near Stuttgart applauded the announcement Wednesday that a strike had been called there to back demands for a 35-hour workweek without cuts in pay. Page 2.

## Kuwaitis Blame Iran for Attacks In Gulf as Oil Prices Increase

BAHRAIN — International tension over the Iran-Iraq war rose Wednesday as a Saudi tanker was set ablaze by aircraft fire in Saudi waters and Kuwait blamed Iran for attacks on two of its oil vessels.

Meanwhile, speculative buying started to push oil prices up, traders said.

The Kuwaiti statement, the first open accusation by a Gulf country that Iran has joined Iraq in attacks on merchant shipping in the Gulf, came only hours after shipping sources reported that the Saudi tanker Yanbu Pride had been hit.

The sources said the partially loaded, 212,000-ton supertanker was attacked by an unidentified aircraft in Saudi waters, five miles north of the Saudi industrial port of Jubail. It was the fifth attack on tankers in the Gulf since Sunday.

U.S. officials quoted by United Press International said the United States was confident that the attack had been carried out by an Iranian plane. Pentagon sources described it as a U.S.-built F-4 Phantom. State Department officials said that U.S. AWACS planes had been fully operational in eastern Saudi Arabia and had detected the Iranian plane.

A State Department spokesman said the attack represented a dangerous escalation that has caused "rising concern." Without specifying what would trigger a U.S. response, he reiterated that the United States is committed to freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, reiterated President Ronald Reagan's long-standing promise to keep the Gulf oil route open to shipping, saying, "We are pledged to do what is necessary." Despite the attacks, "I would not say the Gulf is closed," Mr. Speakes said. "We hope that this type of action will subside. We want the Gulf open. We want oil shipments to continue unabated."

The Kuwaiti statement referred to air attacks on Sunday and Monday on its tankers, the Um Kasbah, which was slightly damaged, and the Bafra, in which a rocket blasted a hole.

"It has been confirmed that the planes which attacked the two tankers had taken off from an Iranian airport," the Kuwaiti statement said.

Reflecting fears that the oil flow from the region would be reduced, news of the latest attack prompted speculative buying of oil, which was pushing prices higher, traders said.

On the Rotterdam spot market, spot crude oil prices surpassed official prices as traders were anxious about supplies.

The spot market price for Europe's most widely traded crude oil, Britain's North Sea Brent, jumped to its highest level since last September, reaching 60 cents a barrel above its official price.

Spot prices have almost without exception been lower than official rates since the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut the official price of its benchmark crude by \$5 in March 1983 to offset the world oil glut.

In Kuwait, the Saudi defense and aviation minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, speaking before news of the attack on the Yanbu Pride emerged, said his country had consulted other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council on the recent attacks on Arab tankers.

The council, formed three years ago to coordinate defense and economic policies, groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Hart Wins In Nebraska And Oregon

By William Endicott  
Los Angeles Times Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado scored overwhelming victories, as expected, in the Oregon and Nebraska primaries in his bid to overcome Walter F. Mondale for the Democratic presidential nomination.

In the Nebraska vote, with 99 percent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Hart had 59 percent of the vote, against 37 percent for Mr. Mondale and 9 percent for the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

In Oregon, with 97 percent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Hart again took 59 percent, against 37 percent for Mr. Mondale and 10 percent for Mr. Jackson.

The remainder of the vote in both states Tuesday went to uncommitted delegates or to candidates no longer in the race.

Both victories by Mr. Hart had been widely predicted.

The number of delegates at stake Tuesday was relatively small. Forty-three of Oregon's 50 delegates to the convention in San Francisco will be allocated on the basis of the results. In Nebraska, 24 of that state's 30 delegates were at stake. It will take 1,967 delegate votes at the convention to win the nomination.

Mr. Mondale committed no time and virtually no resources to Oregon, conceding it to Mr. Hart in favor of concentrating on the bigger delegate prizes in California and New Jersey on June 5. A total of 486 delegates will be at stake on that day.

But Mr. Hart campaigned vigorously in Oregon in the hope that a substantial victory — after his narrow successes in Ohio and Indiana last week — would provide momentum for the final round June 5.

The senator told several hundred cheering hometown supporters in a Denver hotel ballroom Tuesday night that the day's results showed voters had "turned their backs on negative attack politics."

Laughing and appearing relaxed, he said that Tuesday's victories were "putting together a nomination majority for the convention in San Francisco."

Mr. Mondale, speaking in Los Angeles, said of Mr. Hart: "I commend him on his victory. He campaigned hard and he earned it."

But the former vice president emphasized that his own campaign had made only token efforts in the two states. "I spent \$3,000 in Oregon," he said. "I only made one brief stop in Nebraska."

He insisted that his strategy to concentrate on the June 5 primaries in California, New Jersey and other states would prove wise.

Asked about reports of bitter relations with Senator Hart, Mr. Mondale, who appeared to be in good spirits, said: "That's greatly overdrawn. We had a pleasant conversation last time we were together."

■ Hatfield Is Nominated

Senator Mark Hatfield, who has never lost an election in his 33 years in politics, easily won the Republican nomination for another term, United Press International reported from Portland.

Senator Hatfield will face Margie Hendricksen, a state senator, in November. She was an easy winner in the Democratic primary, getting 76 percent of the vote against Sam Kahl, a carpet salesman.

## Barletta Declared Victor In Panamanian Election

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PANAMA CITY — Nicolás Arditio Barletta was officially declared the winner Wednesday in Panama's first direct presidential election in 16 years — an election marked by charges of fraud and 10 days of wrangling over the vote count.

The Supreme Election Tribunal, sweeping away dozens of challenges involving thousands of votes, proclaimed Mr. Barletta, who was backed by the military government, the winner by a margin of 1,713 votes.

The decision on the May 6 election came a little more than a day after the election tribunal had been asked to decide the outcome by a deadlocked National Tabulation Board.

Mr. Barletta, 45, hailed the victory as the "will of the people" and said he would immediately begin work to solve Panama's economic problems. He was the candidate of the official party and had the support of the powerful Defense Forces of Panama, formerly the National Guard.

"This is a very special and emotional moment, above all for having such a close margin," he said on a radio broadcast. "I reiterate we will have a government of national reconciliation. I hope the announcement will be accepted by all sides."

Mr. Barletta's term of office begins Oct. 11.

The winner's principal opponent in a seven-man field was Arnulfo Arias Madrid, 82, who three times before was elected president only to be removed by the military.

The election tribunal said its final recount of results from the country's 40 electoral districts gave Mr. Barletta 300,750 votes to 299,037 for Mr. Arias.

Enrique Rogers, speaking for the opposition, said, "We will do everything we can within the law" to continue challenging the election.

The opposition coalition has charged the government with buying votes for Mr. Barletta.

The National Tabulation Board, the vote-counting body, had tried to tabulate the results but said it was unable to do so because of 135,000 challenged votes out of the more than 700,000 cast. It delegated its power to the backup Supreme Election Tribunal.

The delay in the vote count sparked violence between supporters of the two candidates, leaving one person dead and more than 40 wounded.

(AP, UPI)

## Libya Sees Attack as Sign of Serious Opposition

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's government has officially described the commando raid by opponents from abroad last week as an isolated event.

But, in fact, the authorities are treating it as the beginning of the first sustained opposition in the Libyan leader's nearly 15 years in power. Roadblocks and house searches aimed at catching remaining infiltrators are continuing, a week after the raid on a Tripoli barracks used by Colonel Qadhafi.

Foreign diplomats have been told that "because of security reasons" they must request permission to travel to border areas and the south.

A statement by Justice Minister Muftah Kuatib confirmed widely held suspicions that

the attackers killed or captured by Libyan forces were not acting alone.

All told, he said, at least 20 men were involved and two are still at large. For the first time Mr. Kuatib also confirmed that a string of unexplained incidents were acts of sabotage carried out by the same group.

These included fires at two supermarkets — targeted because of Colonel Qadhafi's unpopular nationalization of retail stores — and at the main auditorium at Fatah University, in retaliation for the hanging of two students there.

By implication at least, the statement did little to discourage other persistent reports that saboteurs, too, were responsible for huge explosions at the army's vast arms and ammunition

dump 35 miles (56 kilometers) southwest of Benghazi on the night of March 24.

Libya has asserted, without giving evidence, that the infiltrators, described as Islamic fundamentalists belonging to the Muslim Brothers, were recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and trained in Sudan by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Kuatib said they sought to "prove that Libya was unstable, in preparation for a major aggression."

The saboteurs, according to Libya, had instructions to assassinate key officials, sympathetic diplomats and foreigners, especially in the crucial oil industry.

But as interesting as such official admissions were, more potentially damaging to the regime's image was the fact that all Tripoli was aware of

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## Soviet Renews Credit With Banks in West

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — In the largest Western bank loan to Moscow since the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a syndicate of 31 Western banks has agreed to lend the Soviet Union \$250 million, the Dresdner Bank announced.

No American banks were included in the consortium, which was led by Dresdner Bank's Luxembourg subsidiary, Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank, which acted as agent, Lloyds Bank International of Britain and Credit Agricole of France.

The agreement Monday occurred only four days before West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was to visit Moscow for talks.

Western diplomats in Bonn said the timing of the deal was evidently aimed at underlining West German-Soviet cooperation at a time of strained relations between Moscow and Washington.

Dresdner Bank has arranged loans to East bloc countries in the past that banking sources said supported foreign policy goals.

The present sum, which is not linked to specific business deals, is the first major Western loan to the Soviet Union since Western banks granted export credits for construction of the Siberian natural gas pipeline in 1981. Bank officials said it signals a significant thaw in the climate for private bank lending for Eastern Europe.

"If the Soviets needed this kind of pocket money, they could easily sell a little gold," a European bank official in Luxembourg said. "This was clearly a market-opener."

Recently, bank officials disclosed that the Luxembourg subsidiary of Deutsche Bank is assembling a \$100-million loan for the International Investment Bank, the Moscow-based consortium bank of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon, the 10-nation Communist trade bloc. At the same time, commercial banks are cooperating with the World Bank to assemble a \$650-million package of credits for Hungary.

A Dresdner Bank official in Frankfurt said the agreement was signed by representatives of the Soviet Vnesheorgbank bank for foreign trade and officials of Western banks. He said the loan would be for five years, with a four-year grace period, at an interest rate five-eighths of a percentage point above the London interbank rate.

The syndicate includes Austria's Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Canada's Bank of Nova Scotia, the Bank of Tokyo, and Finland's Kansallis-Osaka-Pankki.

## Ecuador Indians Weave Success Story

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

OTAVALO, Ecuador — Alfonso Morales still wears the white trousers, blue ponchos, braided hair and felt hats typical of Otavalo Indians. And he speaks the halting Spanish of someone who is more comfortable talking in Quechua.

In his textile factory, Mr. Morales has installed six electric looms, and his 15 employees include several non-Indians. From here, his ponchos, shawls and other weavings are exported to the United States, Panama and Spain.

Among Otavalo, Mr. Morales is not unusual. Elsewhere in Latin America, most Indian groups are fighting a losing battle to preserve their cultures amid poverty, discrimination and exploitation. In contrast, the Otavalos have defied

the stereotype, discovering that economic success has served to reinforce their Indian identity.

"The Indians we've met from other parts of Latin America are more 'marginalized' than we are," said José Farinango Lema, who runs a profitable cottage industry in the nearby village of Peguche. "Here we have fewer problems."

Commercial weaving not only has raised the living standards of many Otavalos, but also has transformed the relationships that Indians in Latin America normally have with whites and people of mixed blood. The Otavalos are proud and self-confident, and Ecuadorian society treats them

Enough not the country's other two million Indians — with special respect.

Until a decade ago, for example, young Otavalo men were forced to cut their braids when drafted for military service. But Otavalo leaders petitioned the president, who at the time was an army officer, and the rule was waived for Otavalo conscripts.

In Otavalo itself, a town 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Quito and situated in a valley populated by about 45,000 Indians, much of the commerce and many of the newest buildings are owned by Indians.

The result of municipal elections in January was determined by the Indian vote.

This apparent integration with Western society has not, however, eroded Indian customs. Otavalos who have moved to Quito or who travel abroad on business often wear traditional dress. They have also preserved the Quechua language.

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## Rumble in Congress: O'Neill Upsets Decorum

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a three-hour debate on the floor of the House of Representatives, partisan anger peaked when the speaker of the House lost his temper and was officially ruled out of order.

Red-faced and roaring to be heard over the shouts and laughter of Republicans, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts, attacked a speech by a junior Republican, calling it "the lowest thing I've ever heard."

So strong was Mr. O'Neill's outburst Tuesday that the House parliamentarian ruled it a violation of rules prohibiting derogatory remarks about fellow members.

The raucous exchanges between Democrats and Republicans left the House polarized and probably diminished chances for bipartisan agreements on spending and foreign policy issues.

Some Republican members have argued that they should engage in more aggressive opposition to Mr. O'Neill and the Democrats. During the arguments on the floor Tuesday, a Republi-

can consensus appeared to be forming around that view.

The dispute was precipitated by the issue of cable television coverage of the legislators, which is broadcast nationally, and a speech made last week by a conservative Republican, Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia. Mr. Gingrich's address was given under "special orders," a period at the end of the day when most House members have left the chamber.

Aiming his remarks at the television audience, Mr. Gingrich, a third-term congressman, charged that the Democrats believe that "America does nothing right and communism... rushes into vacuums caused by stupid Americans and its rotten, corrupt allies." Mr. Gingrich cited many Democratic House members by name.

Mr. O'Neill was livid when he learned of the speech two days later. Without notice, he set a policy under which the television cameras would pan through the House chamber during "special orders" to show that Mr. Gingrich and other speakers were declaiming to an empty chamber.

That infuriated the Republicans. Defending this action on the House floor Monday, Mr.

O'Neill attacked Mr. Gingrich for making his speech last week without giving prior warning to the Democrats whom he criticized by name.

On Tuesday, when the House convened for a routine day's work, Mr. Gingrich stood up and claimed "a point of personal privilege," the formal term for a personal complaint against a colleague.

As members of both parties came onto the floor for this unusual development, Mr. Gingrich started denouncing Mr. O'Neill. Several senior Democrats, including the majority leader, Jim Wright of Texas, tried to interrupt, but Mr. Gingrich refused to yield the floor.

Finally, Mr. O'Neill himself came up the aisle to join the fray. "Will the gentleman yield?" he said in a tone that would not be denied. Mr. Gingrich yielded.

"You deliberately stood in the well of this House and took on these members when you knew they would not be here," Mr. O'Neill shouted, shaking his finger toward Mr. Gingrich.

"It's un-American," Mr. O'Neill said. "It's

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Costa Ricans March for Peace

At least 20,000 demonstrators paraded through San José, Costa Rica, on Tuesday to protest pressure on Costa Rica to abandon its neutral stance on Central American conflicts. Marchers chanted "Peace yes, war no!" and "No to armaments in Costa Rica!" and paint was thrown at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration was otherwise peaceful. Page 2.

## Metalworkers' Strike Spreads in Germany; VW to Halt Production

By Warren Geller  
International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — The battle over a proposed 35-hour workweek in West Germany intensified Wednesday as metalworkers' strike spread to a major Mercedes-Benz plant near Stuttgart.

The regional board of West Germany's powerful IG Metall metalworkers' union called on its members employed at the Mercedes-Benz plant near Stuttgart to stage the general walkout beginning Thursday.

The union's executive board in Frankfurt must approve the strike call against the Daimler-Benz site at Sindelfingen and is expected to do so Thursday morning.

The walkout would mark the first direct action against automobile makers in the region since strikes began Monday at key auto-parts suppliers based around Stuttgart.

A Volkswagen spokesman in Wolfsburg said the auto-parts strikes ruled out vehicle production beginning Monday or Tuesday.

Of the other major automakers, Audi said it will have to start closing plants within a few days while Ford and Opel said they could operate for another week at the most.

Anton Konrad, the VW subsidiary, would stop production Thursday at two plants — in Neckarsulm, near Stuttgart, and in Ingolstadt near Munich. The two plants employ 15,000 workers and produce 400,000 vehicles annually.

"We still have inventory in parts," Mr. Konrad said, "but will quickly run out of generator and radiator. Then about 50,000 to 75,000 workers will have to be laid off."

Asked what kind of effects the

strikes are having on the industry overall, he said: "When you imagine all the major automakers in the country being brought to a standstill next week, that amounts to the loss of 16,000 autos per day. And at a time when we are experiencing a sales boom in America."

Industry leaders contend that the strikes will effectively shut down most of the West German automotive industry and pull more than 200,000 out of work by early next week.

The announcement to walk out on Mercedes, made early Wednesday morning before a crowd of 10,000 cheering workers gathered outside company gates, came after the Mercedes management said Tuesday night that it would lay off 20,000 of a total 32,000 workers at the Sindelfingen plant because "insufficient auto part supplies made further production at the site impossible."

Under IG Metall guidelines, workers can only receive financial compensation from the union's treasury when they participate in a strike or are victims of a declared lockout, not when they are laid off due to a temporary shutdown of a plant. Union officials pointed out, however, that people laid off in any area designated as a strike zone, such as the Stuttgart region, are also eligible for financial compensation from the union.

Union officials fear that workers at the BMW and Audi plants, which are not in the strike zones but are being affected by the strikes at the auto parts plants, are vulnerable to layoffs in which they might not receive compensation.

Rudolf Geer, a spokesman for the metal industry employers' association, Gesamtmetall, said Wednesday that the decision to strike at Mercedes was made because the workers believed they would not qualify for financial assistance from the union if walkout or strike were declared.

## Libya Reacts Nervously To Commando Attack

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the raid and the ensuing official nervousness. One Libyan in three lives in the capital.

In the past, the government has dissipated the effect of occasional acts of sabotage and coup attempts by dismissing them as rumors floated by ineffectual exiles plotting for the return of the impotent and largely unpopular monarchy.

If anything, the government's feverish reaction this time — in the form of televised denunciations in the local People's Congresses, the grass-roots parliament, and a rally at the waterfront Green Square — only added further luster and import to the infiltration raid.

Also potentially damaging was the decision to distribute large supplies of arms and ammunition to the Revolutionary Committees, the vanguard of Colonel Qadhafi's revolution.

The 80,000-man army, constantly attacked by the revolutionary press as corrupt, treacherous and reactionary, conspicuously played no role in the past week, as if to suggest that Colonel Qadhafi no longer trusted it.

But if, as one Western diplomat put it, guessing when Colonel Qadhafi will be overthrown has become "something of a national

sport" for Libyans, there is little to suggest that his days are numbered.

"What happened is more important, even more dangerous, than anything that has gone before," a diplomat remarked, "but that does not mean Colonel Qadhafi is now in danger, although I doubt he's a man who will die in bed."

Indeed, time and time again, the "class of 1969" — the generation of army officers who seized power that year in Libya and other Arab countries — have learned to survive, as often as not through the efficiency of their East German-trained security police.

If nothing else, the events of the past week seem likely to increase the listenership of opposition radio stations that, from Sudan, broadcast twice-daily 30-minute programs on the government's shortcomings.

Some Westerners here speculate that the security-conscious Colonel Qadhafi, who constantly changes his sleeping places and makes a point of never following a set schedule, may be prompted to start another campaign of assassinations against Libyan exiles abroad.

A gloomy European, worrying about possible repercussions on the large Western communities, said, "You know, we are all hostages here when you come down to it."



U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the chief of staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., confer before a meeting of NATO defense chiefs Wednesday in Brussels.

## NATO Pressures Dutch Over Cruise Deployment

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers put pressure on the Netherlands on Wednesday to agree to the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles. At the same time, a dispute between Turkey and Greece threatened to hold up approval of the military goals of alliance members.

Officials said the ministers, beginning a two-day meeting, warned the Dutch defense minister, Jacob de Ruiter, of grave consequences for solidarity in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if his government did not accept its full quota of missiles.

The Dutch cabinet is expected to decide the issue next month but faces an uncertain parliamentary majority and strong domestic opposition to deployment. Recent reports have suggested it may have to delay any decision. The Netherlands is scheduled to deploy 48 cruise missiles in 1986.

The ministers, scheduled to approve a number of joint projects on weapons, faced a dispute between Greece and Turkey that could disrupt a further task of approving five-year military goals for each country's armed forces.

Athens has threatened to block approval of the five-year goals if Turkey is allowed to deploy U.S.-made Harpoon cruise missiles, which Greece fears could be used against its ships in the Aegean Sea.

Manfred Womer of West Germany said the NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, had made clear that the Greek objection would not be allowed to interfere with the approval of force goals, and officials were trying to work out a compromise.

General Cornelius de Jager, the Dutch chairman of NATO's military committee, said the ministers would endorse joint development projects, including so-called smart munitions, which can seek individual targets, long-range surveillance

radars, and communications systems secure against jamming.

Before the start of the meeting at NATO headquarters, the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, met separately with Mr. Womer and the Turkish defense minister, Haluk Bayraktar.

U.S. officials said Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Bayraktar discussed the level of U.S. aid to Turkey, although they did not provide details.

## Salvador Panel Rejects Rightist Bid for Recount

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — The Central Elections Council has rejected a petition for a recount of the presidential runoff election.

Mr. d'Aubuisson formally challenged the Elections Council's final results on Monday evening, alleging improper vote counting. On Tuesday, the denial was made public.

"The petition has been denied; this is a final decision," Mr. Rodriguez said.

The decision made it likely that Mr. Duarte would go ahead with a visit to Washington that is scheduled to begin Saturday. He is to meet with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials.

Mr. Duarte led a field of eight candidates in the March 25 voting but failed to get a majority. This led to the runoff between him and Mr. d'Aubuisson. Leftists boycotted the election, calling it a farce.

(NYT, AP, Reuters)

## Senators Rebuke Helms For Disclosing Secrets

By Martin Tolchin  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman and vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence have rebuked Senator Jesse Helms for disclosing secret committee information in violation of the rules of the Senate, according to two committee members and sources close to the committee.

The rebuke was made in a private letter to the Senate majority and minority leaders, they said. The letter was handwritten and hand delivered by Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican and chairman of the committee, and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat and the committee's vice chairman.

The rebuke was reiterated in conversations between the committee leaders and the Senate leaders.

The letter asked the two Senate leaders to remind senators that disclosure of secret committee information was a violation of Senate rules and was subject to disciplinary action. Violations of Senate rules can be punished by reprimand, censure, or even expulsion.

The two Senate leaders complied with the request and sent letters to all senators reminding them of their obligation not to reveal information from the intelligence committee.

The rebuke and letter were prompted by Senator Helms' charge last week that the Central Intelligence Agency had secretly aided the campaign of Jose Napoleon Duarte, the winner in El Salvador's runoff presidential election this month, the two committee members said.

There was no immediate discussion of disciplining Senator Helms. Senator Helms' press spokesman said he had no comment.

The letter was described as reflecting the unanimous view of committee members that the Senate rules had been broken by Senator Helms.

Senator Helms charged last week that the CIA had used several covert devices to aid Mr. Duarte's election campaign at the expense of his opponent, Roberto d'Aubuisson, a rightist candidate who has been linked to the Salvadoran death squads.

## Peace March In Costa Rica Draws 20,000

New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — An estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Costa Ricans paraded through San Jose in a march against war and for peace and neutrality.

In the only incident Tuesday, a demonstrator threw a sack of red paint at the U.S. Embassy. Security at the embassy was reinforced by Costa Rican policemen in uniforms newly supplied by the United States.

Schools and public offices were closed to allow people to participate in the demonstration. Anti-American and anti-Sandinista slogans were banned by the organizers, but one mime group staged a play depicting Uncle Sam and the International Monetary Fund giving arms to Costa Rica.

There were calls for Eden Pastor Gomez, leader of one of the anti-Sandinista guerrilla factions, to stop using Costa Rica as a base for his activities against Nicaragua. Organizers said the march was called to support President Luis Alberto Monge's policy of neutrality and to reject attempts to involve Costa Rica in a war against Nicaragua.

According to one of the organizers, the demonstration was inspired and publicly endorsed by high-level government officials as a reaction to increased U.S. pressure on Costa Rica. The United States has been pushing Costa Rica to take a hard line against the leftist government in Nicaragua, to build up its defense forces and to abandon its policy of neutrality.

Nicaragua, Costa Rica Pact

Foreign Ministers Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann of Nicaragua and Carlos Jose Gutierrez of Costa Rica agreed on a joint "Commitment of Supervision and Prevention" for border inspections aimed at lessening tension on their common border. The Associated Press reported from Panama City.

After a meeting Tuesday, which was sponsored by the four nations of the so-called Contadora group, which is seeking to ease tensions in Central America, Mr. Gutierrez said the agreement would not affect Costa Rica's recent request for U.S. military aid. The request, he said, does not reflect a desire to take up arms against Nicaragua.

The commission would recommend solutions to problems between the two countries, and would include representatives from Costa Rica, Nicaragua and from the four Contadora countries — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama.

## Ecuadoran Indian Tribe Weaves a Success Story

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guage. Marriages to non-Otavaleos are rare, work and pleasure take place within the context of the extended family, and travel instincts remain strong.

Since pre-Hispanic times, the Otavaleos have seemed different. They withstood the advance of the Incas for 16 years in the mid-15th century before succumbing, and although they were virtually enslaved after the Spanish conquest in 1532, their skills as artisans were recognized in the colonial period.

For almost three centuries, the textile makers in and around Otavalo supplied cloth to Colombia and Peru, initiating a tradition of exports that would be resumed generations later. In Latin America's wars of independence in the early 19th century, the region supplied the uniforms to many of the liberating armies.

Demand for Otavalo weavings was shattered by the cheap textiles produced by the industrial revolution abroad, and it was not until after World War II that the Indians again found a market for their products, principally among foreign tourists.

In Peguche and Ilimba, the principal weaving villages of the valley, many families still sell their wares in Otavalo's Saturday market. Others have bought stores in the town, and the most successful have a relative in Quito who serves as an exporting agent.

In the early 1970s, many weavers began using acrylic fiber because natural wool ponchos and carpets were too heavy and bulky for tour-

ists to carry home. More recently, the price of acrylic fiber has risen exorbitantly and, trying to maintain their competitiveness, some families have switched back to wool.

The Otavaleos have even borrowed scenes from other Indian groups or invented new designs to suit their clientele. "This sample poncho appeals to Germans," said Alfonso Vega, who runs a store in Peguche. "The French and Swedes like these soft colors, while Americans prefer designs with birds and animals."

The very capitalism of the Otavaleos, however, has made them susceptible to the more religiously individualistic message propagated by fundamentalists and other non-Roman Catholic denominations. Monks, with their strong work ethic and business experience, have been particularly successful in finding converts among the Otavaleos.

"This religious invasion is dangerous," said Marcelino Valdivia, acting director of the Otavalo Anthropology Institute. "At times in the family, the father is a Mormon, the mother an Evangelical, one son is Catholic, another is a Bahai. If coordination of the religious aspect of life does not exist, the family structure will disintegrate."

Otavalo culture has survived for centuries by adapting to the economic, political and even religious conditions that surrounded it, and economic success in the last two decades has bolstered the Indians' cultural independence.

"Twenty years ago, Otavalo children didn't like to speak Quechua," Mr. Farinango said. "Today that has changed. We have bilingual teaching and no one is ashamed of speaking Quechua. You know, we now have doctors and lawyers who are Otavaleos."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Hungary Withdraws From Olympics

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — The Hungarian National Olympic Committee announced Wednesday it was withdrawing from the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, following the lead of the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian committee said that "the present conditions in the organization of the Summer Olympics do not allow Hungarian athletes to participate in the Games." With Hungary out, the only Soviet bloc countries still to declare their Olympic intentions are Poland and Romania. The others have already withdrawn.

As the Eastern nations pulled out, Tass said Tuesday that the U.S. State Department was feigning stupidity in claiming to be dumbfounded by the Soviet withdrawal. "It has evidently been decided at the U.S. Department of State that it is much more convenient to play simple and half-wits when they are really to blame for something than to show responsibility and principles and to admit the bitter truth," Tass said.

### Kennedy Probe Brings 2 Drug Arrests

PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — Two men have been arrested on cocaine charges after an investigation into the death last month of David Kennedy, son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, authorities said.

David Linwood Dorr, 30, and Peter Andrew Marchant, 24, were charged with conspiracy to sell cocaine and sale of the substance, authorities said. They declined to confirm a report by the Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-Sentinel that two other arrest warrants had been issued.

Mr. Kennedy, 28, was found dead April 25 in a hotel suite a few miles from the Palm Beach estate of his grandmother, Rose Kennedy. A preliminary autopsy report said officials had found "significant amounts" of cocaine and Demerol, a painkiller, in his body. But officials have not given the cause of Mr. Kennedy's death.

### Summer Wage Bill Outlined in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration officials, accompanied by congressional allies, outlined legislation Wednesday to lower the minimum wage for some teen-agers taking summer jobs.

The Youth Employment Opportunity Wage Act of 1984, which will be introduced Thursday in both houses of Congress, allows a limited number of youths to be employed for the summer at minimum wages of \$2.50 an hour. This is 85 cents less than the current minimum wage.

Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan said that the proposal differed from one that failed in Congress last year because it contained safeguards against employing adults for those wages. Last year's legislation would have affected people between the ages of 16 and 21. This year's version would narrow the grouping to youths between 16 and 19.

### Israeli Troops Raid Refugee Camp

BEIRUT (UPI) — Israeli occupation troops raided a Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon on Wednesday, apparently searching for guerrillas. Several persons were reported wounded and arrested. Israeli military spokesmen said no one was killed in the pre-dawn sweep at the Ain Helwan camp, east of the port city of Sidon, but a Beirut radio station reported two deaths. It was believed to be the biggest move against a Palestinian camp in Lebanon since rightist Christian militiamen massacred hundreds of refugees at the Sabra and Chatila camps in Beirut in 1982.

An independent account of the incident was not immediately available. However, reports from Sidon indicated that as many as 40 people were wounded, 150 were arrested and 20 houses and shops were blown up by the Israelis, who said only two persons were wounded.

### Union Says Citroën Strike Will Go On

PARIS (Reuters) — Prospects seemed bleak Wednesday for an early end to a dispute paralyzing five Citroën automobile plants around Paris as France's Socialist government failed to make headway in its hunt for a compromise over job reductions.

The General Confederation of Labor, the Communist-led labor union that led the occupation of the plants, stood firm in its rejection of plans to cut 6,000 jobs from Citroën's national work force of 43,000. The union, known as the CGT, declared that the strike should continue.

Pierre Bergey, minister of social affairs, said that in talks with management and the union Tuesday he had proposed a shorter workweek and training programs to avoid cutting jobs. Meanwhile, a court Wednesday ordered the evacuation of two of the occupied plants at Levallois and Nanterre, west of Paris.

### U.S. D-Day Anniversary Material Omits a Reference to Soviet Army

WASHINGTON — Dwight D. Eisenhower's reference to "our great Russian allies" has been deleted from a U.S. Army's public relations packet commemorating the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landing in Normandy, an army spokesman said.

Eisenhower, the World War II commander of allied forces in Europe, referred to the Russians in a radio broadcast to Europe on June 6, 1944, announcing that U.S., British, French, Canadian and Polish troops had landed on five beaches along the French coast, opening up a second major front against Nazi Germany.

Soviet troops were engaging the Nazis at the same time on the eastern front of Europe. "This landing is part of the concerted united nations' plan for the liberation of Europe in cooperation with our great Russian allies," Eisenhower said in the broadcast. But the 1984 news release deletes the phrase "in cooperation with our great Russian allies."

Major Bruce Bell, who wrote the release, said Tuesday that he made the deletion on his own initiative to avoid confusion over the Soviet troops' role. "It would have sounded as if the Russians had taken part in Normandy," he said.

### Rumble on the House Floor

(Continued from Page 1) the lowest thing I've heard in my 32 years here."

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the deputy leader of the Republicans, immediately stood up and challenged that last sentence as a "volitional" House rule. The parliamentarian looked through his precedents and advised Representative John J. Moakley, Democrat of Massachusetts, who was presiding, to rule that Mr. O'Neill's use of the word "lowest" was out of order. Mr. Moakley did so.

After the session, Mr. O'Neill, somewhat calmer, agreed that Mr. Moakley's ruling was correct. "I was doing my best to control my temper," Mr. O'Neill said. "Much harsher thoughts were in my mind."

Although precedents going back to the first days of Congress could

### Nigeria Pledges to Open Its Border With Chad

United Press International

LAGOS — Nigeria has pledged to open its border with Chad to allow the shipment of food and fuel, a Lagos television report said.

The report said the pledge was made Tuesday after talks between Chad's president, Hissène Habré, on a one-day visit to Nigeria, and the Nigerian leader, Major General Mohammed Buhari. The leaders also agreed to set up a commission on economic cooperation, the report said. They met in Nigeria's future capital, Abuja.

### Pentagon Delays Announcement of Honduras Plan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has delayed announcing the second phase of a continuing military exercise in Central America, because plans called for using more troops than Reagan administration officials had said would participate.

The second phase of Granadero I is scheduled to begin in one week in Honduras, and some U.S. Army units have been moved south for the maneuvers, according to sources. Announcement of which units will participate has been delayed.

General Paul Gorman of the army, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, reportedly has drafted plans for the exercise that called for a peak U.S. strength of more than 3,600 troops in Honduras in the coming six weeks. The Pentagon had said that 1,000 troops would take part in the second phase of Granadero I and that as many as 1,700 troops would be in Honduras on an interim basis between exercises.

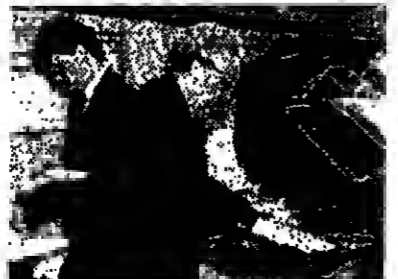
Officials spent several days trying to arrange the numbers to conform with previously announced limits and finally sent word to the Southern Command to scale back its plans.



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## U.S.-Soviet Trade Talks Planned for Next Week Despite Games Boycott

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A high-level Soviet trade and economic delegation is due in the United States next week to lobby for an easing of trade restrictions and to meet with some leading American businessmen, according to U.S. officials.

The trip, they said Tuesday, is still scheduled despite the latest chill in U.S.-Soviet relations over Moscow's announcement last week that it would not attend the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer.

Some State Department officials said that, given the sensitivity of Soviet officials to even the appearance of having normal relations with the Reagan administration, they would not be surprised if the trade and economic group was ordered at the last moment to cancel its trip.

The delegation of 44 Soviet officials is to be led by Vladimir N. Sushkov, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Nikolai N. Ioz-

zents, deputy chairman of Gosplan, the state planning committee. They are to be in New York for a three-day meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, set up in 1973 to foster increased commerce.

Mr. Sushkov and others in his group also have appointments in Washington with Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, other senior officials and key members of Congress.

"It will be a good and interesting meeting," said C. William Verity Jr., chairman of the executive committee of Armco Inc., "and it comes at an important time, a time when everything has been downhill. And hopefully, at some point, we'll hit a plateau, and start moving upward in the sense of more normal relationships between our two countries."

Mr. Verity is co-chairman, with Mr. Sushkov, of the trade and economic council.

The expected arrival of the Soviet trade group would emphasize that even though Soviet leaders have been asserting that it was not possible for them to do business with the Reagan administration, the Kremlin still seems interested in keeping alive a network of contacts in various fields.

Last week, a group of leading Soviet scientists in the arms control and space fields met in Washington with experts from the Federation of American Scientists and the National Academy of Sciences. A group of Soviet academicians, headed by Georgi A. Arbatov, head of the Institute for the U.S.A. and Canada, has also been here for negotiations with the Council of Learned Societies on a new accord on exchanges.

One of the subjects discussed at the meeting of scientists, participants said, was the case of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and human rights activist, who is on a hunger strike to persuade the Soviet authorities to allow his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, to leave the country for medical treatment. The Russians were told that Mr. Sakharov's plight could affect future exchanges.

The United States has traditionally had a balance-of-trade advantage with the Soviet Union, mainly because of Soviet purchases of U.S. agricultural products. Last year the United States sold the Soviet Union \$2 billion worth of products, of which \$1.46 billion was agricultural. The Soviet Union sold American buyers \$546 million worth of goods, mostly oil and raw materials.

Opponents argued that the bill would be unconstitutional because it would imply that educators approved of religion in public schools. Standing against the measure were the two major teachers unions, as well as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Civil Liberties Union.



AN OVERFLOW IN UTAH — Despite dikes and pumps, the Great Salt Lake has reached the highest level in 106 years, flooding roads and causing widespread damage.

## Russians Accuse the U.S. of Attempts To 'Fragment and Annex' Micronesia

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union has accused Washington of trying to cover up attempts to "fragment and annex" the Pacific trust territory that the United States has administered since World War II.

At the same time, the British delegate, John Margeson, complained to the UN Trusteeship Council on Tuesday that the U.S. reports on progress in the territory were "virtually unreadable." He advocated measures to streamline the reports.

The Trusteeship Council supervises the administration of trust territories by UN member governments. The U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the last remaining trust territory, consists of the Caroline and Marshall Islands and includes the Bikini, Kwajalein and Eniwetok atolls, where nuclear tests were conducted.

Vsevolod Oleandrov, the Soviet delegate, said the world was "poorly informed about developments in Micronesia, where the administering authority had tried to fragment and to annex the territory."

"The world was not properly informed about the true situation and the obstacles that had been placed in the way of Micronesia's independence," he charged. But he said proposals to make U.S. reports to the council more readable were "a continuation of attempts to take Micronesia out of the purview of the Trusteeship Council and leave the Trust Territory in the hands of the United States."

Mr. Margeson replied that "I

assure the representative of the Soviet Union that the proposal to streamline the reports "is not a conspiracy of Western powers to suppress information."

If he wanted to make sure information was suppressed, Mr. Margeson added, he "would have remained silent, as the report certainly put people to sleep."

The U.S. delegate, William C. Sherman, admitted that "the reports are basically unreadable," but he said this may be because his government tried to provide more, not less, information.

The United States informed the council it had fulfilled its trust mandate by transforming the territory into the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the U.S. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands as a result of local plebiscites.

Representatives of the territory asked the council to end the UN trusteeship agreement with Washington as soon as Congress approves the Compact of Free Association with the United States recently approved by the Micronesians.

## Pentagon Aide Defends Capabilities Of U.S. Armed Forces Under Reagan

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The deputy secretary of defense, William Howard Taft 4th, has asserted that the nation's armed forces are far better able to fight a war than they were when President Ronald Reagan took office.

At the same time, however, the Defense Department issued a long report, entitled "Improvements in U.S. War Fighting Capability, 1980-1984," which showed that shortages of ammunition and inadequate spare parts could cripple U.S. forces in a prolonged war fought with conventional arms.

Mr. Taft called a news conference Tuesday to respond to charges that military preparedness had improved little since Mr. Reagan took office in January 1981. Speaking for Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who was attending a meeting in Europe, Mr. Taft said, "The Congress and the American people should know, and be proud of the fact, that they have gotten the increased military capability that they have paid for."

A statement with the report recalled "recent assertions in the press and elsewhere that defense readiness has improved little over the past three and a half years despite the additional billions the nation has allocated to defense."

The New York Times reported Monday that commanders of battalions, squadrons and warships had cited deficiencies in training and war reserves that could cripple their forces in combat.

The Pentagon said its report had been "prepared to set the record straight." Mr. Taft said the report

had been made at the request of Senator John G. Tower, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, to whom it was submitted Monday.

Senator Tower, a Texas Republican, issued a statement saying, "The report demonstrates conclusively that our combat capabilities have improved significantly and continue to improve in direct relation to the resources devoted to national defense."

The report, however, showed declines in time spent training, increases in backlogs of weapons and equipment that need maintenance, low stockpiles of ammunition and shortages of spare parts that high-powered weapons require for sustained combat.

It said that flying time for army and navy pilots had dropped since 1980, largely because of shortages

of spare parts to keep high-powered aircraft flying. But air force flying time has increased, it said.

The report showed that ammunition reserves were far short of objectives. The army appeared to be in best shape, with 75 percent of its required war reserves. The navy was reported to have only 20 percent of its ammunition reserves on hand, the air force 30 percent and the Marine Corps 43 percent.

Overall, it said, the services have on hand only 20 percent of the items needed to fight more than a quick operation.

On the other hand, the report repeated administration statements that more and better people have enlisted in the armed forces, and it gave a long list of new weapons that had been ordered or delivered.

## Religious Groups' Access to Schools Barred by House

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a setback for the Reagan administration, the House of Representatives has defeated a bill that would have provided student religious groups with the same access to secondary school facilities as secular groups for their after-school meetings.

The bill was defeated Tuesday on a generally partisan vote of 270-151.

The measure, introduced in April, had caused a split in both the religious and civil rights communities. Supporters of the bill, including the administration, the National Council of Churches and the U.S. Catholic Conference, contended that it would fill a legal gap created by a Supreme Court ruling that orders colleges to provide "equal access" to religious groups, but that does not cover secondary schools.

Opponents argued that the bill would be unconstitutional because it would imply that educators approved of religion in public schools. Standing against the measure were the two major teachers unions, as well as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Civil Liberties Union.

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## The New York Times

VOL. CXXIII, No. 45, 1984

New York Suspects  
Building Companies  
Of Evading City Tax

by ROSEMARY RABIN  
New York Times companies that have incurred millions of dollars in taxes on New York City projects are under investigation for allegedly evading city corporation taxes, according to city officials.

Officials Seek Major Changes  
In Schools in New York Area

by EDWARD R. FORT  
The report by the Independent Commission on Excellence in Education called for sweeping changes in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to improve the quality of education. The commission's report, released last April 26, urged more emphasis on the arts, science and technology, and proposed a national teacher training program.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The 'Sakharov Problem'

Yesterday was the start of the third week since Andrei Sakharov was reported to have undertaken a hunger strike at his place of enforced exile in the city of Gorki. His objective remains, as far as is known, the entirely modest and reasonable one of obtaining the requisite official permission for his wife to make a medical and family visit in the West. In almost any other country claiming the mantle of civilized, such a request, if any were needed at all, would have been granted routinely. Certainly it would not have pitched its makers into a confrontation with the Kremlin.

That the Soviet government can win, in the sense that it can hang on and resist foreign entreaties until one of the most distinguished people in the world dies, is not in doubt. A regime that in its six decades-plus has murdered millions of its citizens is hardly going to flinch at the death, in a fast of love, of one more, notwithstanding his fame and the likely political consequences. No doubt there are those in the Kremlin who counsel hanging tough so as to show that Soviet power cannot be faced down, least of all by the U.S. administration of the villainous Ronald Reagan.

But are there not also those in the Kremlin who see the point of cutting their losses before the physicist or his ailing wife dies? It would

not be out of sentiment that Yelena Bonner and Andrei Sakharov, for that matter, would be allowed to leave their homeland. It would be, as Soviets say, to "solve the Sakharov problem." To be sure, one solution would be to let one of the Sakharovs die. If Yelena Bonner, who now may have joined her husband's hunger strike, were to go first, her husband would have lost, among other things, his principal link to the world outside Gorki. But another solution would be simply to do what was done with some other noted dissidents—to put the Sakharovs on a one-way flight out of Moscow.

At the moment, Soviet officials are dismissing that option, arguing in their inimitable humanitarian way that if you let one troublemaker out, someone else rises up and starts making more trouble. But, as difficult as it may be for the Soviet bureaucratic mind to grasp the concept, there is only one Andrei Sakharov, and one Yelena Bonner. Theirs are the lives that need to be saved, their liberty to be gained. Perhaps for the Sakharovs' sake we should meet Soviet officials on their level of concern. Perhaps it will reassure them to consider that unfortunately the West can pay attention to only a limited number of persecuted Soviet citizens at any one time.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Moon Conviction

The United States Supreme Court has refused to hear an appeal by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, and now he must begin serving an 18-month sentence in federal prison. Was he railroaded or persecuted because of his unorthodox beliefs? Is it true, as he claims, that he would never have been indicted for tax fraud if his "skin were white and [his] religion Presbyterian?" The answer is no.

Reverend Moon was convicted by a New York jury of filing false income tax returns and cooperating in the fabrication of false documents to support those returns. He claimed that he did not owe taxes on the money in question because, although it was in his name, he held the funds in trust for the Unification Church; he also claimed that the government was infringing on his religious freedom by inquiring into church finances. A number of church groups filed briefs in his support, but the court's refusal to overturn his conviction should not have a broad effect on them.

The government's position is simply stated: The money did not belong to the church but to Reverend Moon personally, and it was taxable. Prosecutors persuaded a jury that Reverend Moon and his codefendant concocted

fraudulent evidence to show that the funds in question had been donated to the church. No other churches, say government lawyers, need fear the precedent of this conviction if they do not intentionally forge documents, for example, or conspire to commit fraud. Church funds used for church purposes are tax-exempt; funds that belong to individuals or are generated by commercial or unrelated business operations of the church remain taxable, and juries have the right to make factual findings about the source and ownership of assets.

It might have been more reassuring to religious groups if the Supreme Court had heard this case and spelled out guidelines that would be broadly applicable. The justices, though, did not think this was necessary and chose instead to let the findings of the two lower courts stand. They did so without noting a single dissent. Clearly no justice believed strongly that broad First Amendment rights were at issue here. They appear to have regarded the case as that of a criminal conviction based on a unique set of facts. As such it should cause no alarm among religious groups which do not violate criminal law.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### A Watershed in the Philippines

The unexpected big gains by the opposition signify a vote of nonconfidence in Mr. Marcos. It is significant that the opposition, excluding those demanding a boycott of the election, demonstrated strong will to oppose despotism and support democracy. Although the Philippines is in a financial crisis, Japan and the United States cannot extend help unless Mr. Marcos meets demands for democratization, which is the only way to establish political stability. His wisdom and political skills will be severely tested in the days to come.

—Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

Something historic is in the making in the Philippines. For 18 years [President Ferdinand] Marcos ruled—mostly by military decrees. Suddenly the end seems imminent for the dynasty. The Marcos mandate, loosely described as nationalistic Filipino infused with a charismatic flavor, has waned, leaving behind a sham of a government whose spotty record is tainted with many recent failures. The 1984 electoral humiliation—win or lose for Marcos—makes people even more skeptical of the 1978 ballot victory of the ruling party under martial law. The legitimacy of the Marcos government is shakier than ever.

Mr. Marcos should take this electoral surprise as an excuse to exit as gracefully as he can, so that the post he has held for far too long can be filled by another man who, being less tainted by the not always pristine Philippine politics, would be able to lead the country away from the precipice. Mr. Marcos has done much—good and bad—for the Philippines. But the price for his rule has been high. Since he is now a divider rather than a unifier, he should yield power with a sense of honor but not show when he is seized and enforced it.

—The Hong Kong Standard.

President Marcos's capacity for resistance should not be underestimated, but the fragility of the foundations of his rule has been demonstrated. That will need to be taken into ac-

count in Washington and by the international financial institutions that have been carrying the Filipino economy. The problem now will be to find a replacement for the Marcos regime. That will require, for a start, that the opposition come up with a credible leader.

—Le Monde (Paris).

The returns can only be taken as a repudiation of President Marcos. Even if his supporters manage to retain a majority in the national parliament, it is now obvious that a large proportion, and almost certainly a majority, of Filipinos reject his leadership. The opposition parties contested the election under the most adverse conditions. Those citizens who deliberately abstained must be added to those who supported the president's opponents.

Under the constitution, the powers of the congress are limited to legislation. The president has an executive function and appoints the prime minister and the cabinet. Mr. Marcos will still hold a dominant influence. But this week's poll is a watershed in his career. The major opposition parties are conservative and do not stand for dramatic economic or social change. They are, nonetheless, firmly committed to the restoration of democracy. Unless the president recognizes the clear wish of his people and accelerates the return to free institutions, he must expect that resistance to his rule will increase to such an extent that the Philippines could become ungovernable.

—The Australian (Sydney).

The boycott faction, which includes some highly important and respected political figures, has lost its credibility and the right to a voice in the nation's affairs. Compared to them, Mr. Marcos has won, because he allowed the elections. The anti-boycott section of the opposition has won, because they insisted all along that the troubled nation's political problems can be reconciled without civil war. The massive vote and the resulting dramatic gains by anti-Marcos groups showed that Filipinos still favor changes by democracy.

—The Bangkok Post.

## FROM OUR MAY 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: White House to Be Enlarged**  
WASHINGTON — Colonel Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has drawn tentative plans for the enlargement of the executive offices at the White House. The famous Roosevelt tennis court will give way to an extension to the south of the one story building which now gives shelter to the President's office, the Cabinet room and the quarters for the clerical force. There will be a new Cabinet room, a new room for President Taft's secretary and a new private office for the President himself. The offices now used for these purposes will be converted into waiting rooms. Mr. Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to the President, will soon send one of the White House force to Beverly, Massachusetts, to report on plans to establish offices there for the summer.

**1934: More Arms to South America**  
LONDON — The United States was intentionally blamed by Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons here [on May 16] for failure of the international plan for an embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay. He had been asked whether Great Britain would institute such an embargo in connection with the recommendations of the League commission, which investigated the Bolivia-Paraguay war and which commented severely upon American and European arms exports to those two countries. Mr. Baldwin replied that there was no use in this country laying such an embargo, since, to be effective, it would have to be enforced at least by the principal arms manufacturing countries, several of which had not yet expressed readiness to co-operate.

## Thank You to the Kremlin and Its Media

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — To the editors of Tass, Pravda, Izvestia and Radio Moscow from the Republican National Committee.

This is just a note to thank you, on behalf of President Reagan, for your assistance in his reelection campaign. Your hostility to him has been as helpful to us as your opposition was to Chancellor Kohl in the West German elections.

As you have noted in your columns and broadcasts, we have some problems over here. We have a lot of people out of work, the farmers are unhappy as usual, interest rates are going up again, and if it had not been for you the Republican Party and President Reagan might have been in trouble in this election.

From the Republican point of view, your timing has been perfect. Your policy toward the Polish people has brought much Catholic to the Republican side. Your Middle East policy has been so vicious to Israel that many Jews in the big electoral states here are beginning to think that even Mr. Reagan's anti-Communist policy is not too bad. And your boycott of the Olympics has been even more helpful.

Frankly, we were a little worried that your athletes and the East Germans might have won more gold medals at Los Angeles than anybody

else. On worldwide television, many people might reasonably have begun to say, these Communists can produce not only nuclear missiles but also remarkable young men and women. So we have to thank you for your absence.

Also, thanks for your policy in Central America. We did not like your invasion of Afghanistan, but we understood that you feared for the security of your borders and we thought you would also understand our anxiety for the security of the region south of the United States in Central America. But you and your bearded friend in Cuba kept shoving us with your weapons and in the process you have almost managed to do what we at the Republican National Committee and President Reagan himself could not do—bring voters to our side and pick up the independents and even some of the Democrats.

At the Republican National Committee, we are also grateful to you for your editorials and broadcasts. (Who writes this nonsense? You're lucky that most Americans don't read or hear them, but of course we monitor your garbage night and day.) You complain in your press and

radio about Mr. Reagan's rhetoric, about how he condemns the Soviet Union's "evil empire" that would "lie, cheat and steal" to achieve its political objectives. But your charges against him and the capitalist system are just as bad, and while he has held his tongue lately, your personal attacks on him have become more strident, personal and vicious. This is just what the Republicans need.

For you are saying quite serious things: Don't pay any attention to the president's attempts to get the nuclear arms control talks going again at Geneva. Don't pay any attention to poor old Andrei Sakharov, and let him starve himself to death in Gorki, and don't let his wife leave the Soviet Union for her health.

Every human cruelty, every condemnation of Mr. Reagan, every slur on his character or his policy will probably be worth a million votes for the Republican ticket in November. The Republican National Committee may need them.

It will be interesting to see what the reaction of the American voters will be to this vicious Soviet opposition to Mr. Reagan and his policies. Will they support the president under attack from Moscow? Probably they will. Mr. Reagan is in a no-lose situation. If the Soviets oppose his anti-Soviet policies, the voters are likely to back him up, and if the Soviets compromise with him, the voters are likely to think that Mr. Reagan's anti-Communist policies have worked.

Still, there is a question that Mr. Reagan may have ignored, which is the possibility of some kind of compromise agreement—what they have in common, rather than what puts them apart. Should they not remember their common successes of the past—their war against the Nazis, their treaty promises to abide by the principles of the United Nations on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their treaty agreements to control the spread of nuclear weapons?

Another thing they have forgotten to remember is that whatever their differences, these two nuclear giants have actually avoided a major war in the world for almost half a century, while there were only 30 years between the two tragic world wars of the first half of the century.

But, looking at the editorials of Tass, Pravda and Izvestia, and listening to Radio Moscow, that is not what we're reading or hearing. We are hearing and reading the news of conflict and confrontation, the troubles of the past, rather than the hope of reconciliation and reason in the coming years of the end of the century.

The New York Times.



## Fed-Bashing, or Politics of the Pre-emptive Alibi

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Administration attacks on the Federal Reserve Board are as colorful as stained glass, but as transparent as cellophane. They are the politics of the pre-emptive alibi. Utterly destitute of ideas for deflecting blame for one consequence of the deficit—rising interest rates—some Reaganites say: Blame the Fed.

Anti-Fed hawks, who are doves in the war on inflation, say the Fed may choke the recovery by restricting the growth of the money supply, thereby causing interest rates to rise. But since the recovery began in 1982, expansion of M-1 has been at least a 10-percent annual rate, slightly above the target range. In April, as a result of several quirks, expansion dropped to the bottom of that range. Those persons who were looking for a pretext to attack the Fed pounced.

The Reagan administration is inhibited (a bit, briefly) from attacking the "big spending" Congress because last year Congress spent just \$5 billion more than the administration requested; because the president has not found even one regular appropriations bill to veto; and because the president's fiscal 1985 budget called for 13-percent real growth in defense

spending, and for domestic spending cuts of less than 1 percent.

Ask Democrats how they will beat Mr. Reagan, and they say: First, the prime rate hits 15 percent. They subscribe to the axiom that to a nervous person, everything rustles. Once people are worried about the economy, they can be made nervous about everything—Central America, the arms race, the lot. The deep thinkers in the White House agree that rising interest rates could radiate trouble.

But the Fed can barely define, let alone fine-tune, the money supply. And White House hectoring cannot fine-tune the Fed. Nevertheless, Donald Regan, the Treasury secretary, recently favored the multitude with a bit of Fed-bashing, and the multitude, including portions yet unborn, will pay for it.

The Washington Post calculates that Secretary Regan's attack, coming on the eve of a Treasury sale of \$4.75 billion worth of 30-year bonds, aroused fears of inflation. Those fears translated into increased rates for the bonds. The increases will cost the country \$11,875,000 a year for 30 years (\$356 million). Mr. Regan occa-

sionally calls to mind Winston Churchill's description of John Foster Dulles—a bull who carries a china shop around with him.

Martin Feldstein, the president's economic adviser, is returning to the social desk called Harvard. Fed-bashers are tickled because he is given to (in a Saul Bellow phrase) molesting people with facts. But now the market underscores a fact: Rates are rising because some naughty chickens are coming home to roost, without consulting the electoral calendar.

The collision between government borrowing to finance the deficit and private borrowing to finance the recovery is at hand. Supply and demand (and for capital) are speaking; the market is working.

The administration respects the wisdom of market forces and decries the folly of trying to talk away or legislate away those forces. But it now is in the ironic (and, were the currency not at stake, the comic) position of acting cross and stamping its foot because the market is saying something inconvenient.

Until recently, business borrowing was light because business liquidity was strong, and inventories were being liquidated. Now utilization of industrial capacity is up to 82 percent, inventories are being rebuilt and borrowing is rising rapidly. Fed-bashers would accommodate the surge of borrowing by pumping out money. They subscribe to what one economist calls the Bunker Hill approach to inflation: Don't worry about it until you see the whites of its eyes.

But if (the jury is still out) American conservatism means anything in domestic policy, it means this: Inflation is a permanent problem in a democracy because of the perennial mismatch between the government's spending and taxing capacities. So conservatism must be especially emphatic about conserving the currency's function as a store of value.

It is anti-conservative to suggest that if the central bank can be broken to the saddle of politics, the nation will no longer yearn for heaven.

Every party should have an anthem. Democrats have "Happy Days Are Here Again." If in 1984 Republicans march to "Easy Money," in 1985 there may be rising inflation, and recession. That is the year when, 'tis said, we are all going to get serious.

The Washington Post.

## So Scapegoat Volcker Is Held in Strategic Reserve

By Lloyd M. Bentsen

The writer is a Democratic senator from Texas.

WASHINGTON — In the Biblical ceremony for Yom Kippur, the sins of all the people were lifted from their shoulders and placed on the head of a goat, which was then sent out into the wilderness.

The White House, with the reapointment of Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board last year, missed its chance to banish him to the wilderness.

Listening to the reaction of White House spokesman Larry Speakes to the recent half-point increase in the prime rate to 12 1/2 percent, I cannot help but reflect on the possibility that the Reagan administration is trying to set up the Fed chairman as a scapegoat in case the economic recovery goes sour between now and the first Tuesday in November.

The Reagan-Bush re-election team is, as we say down in Texas, "betting the farm" that the economy will continue to grow in a spectacular fashion between now and election day. It is understandable that some nervous Nellies in the administration might seek to hedge that bet. The \$200-

billion deficit in President Reagan's budget pose a very real threat to continued robust recovery.

If Mr. Speakes wants to blame the Fed in the event something goes wrong with the recovery, then he should be willing to share with the Fed more of the credit for bringing about a recovery in the first place.

The fact is that the economic policies of the Reagan administration—Reaganomics—as unveiled in 1981 consisted of three main elements: an expansive fiscal policy, a tight monetary policy and a rapid increase in defense spending. Reaganomics as originally structured was an unworkable combination, and it plunged America into the worst recession seen since the Great Depression.

Actually, the original version of Reaganomics came to an end in mid-1982, no thanks to the administration. It was then that the Federal Reserve switched policies and per-

mitted the monetary variable M-1 to grow at over double its previous rate. From July 1982 to July 1983, for example, it soared 13.4 percent and sparked the recovery that is now in its sixth quarter. Short-term interest fell 33 percent, or more than four percentage points, between July and October 1982. Long-term Treasury notes fell almost as much. Interest-sensitive industries such as housing and autos gradually rebuilt strength, and, by the first quarter of 1983, real GNP was finally rising again.

Mr. Speakes is indicating that the administration is not at all anxious to return to Reaganomics. In fact, with his claim that "the money supply is not accommodating real economic growth," he is apparently demanding that the Fed move even farther from Reaganomics than it did in mid-1982.

Budget deficits under President Reagan have exploded. When he took office the president projected a \$28.2-

billion budget surplus in fiscal 1986. His latest budget, though, projects a \$216-billion deficit in that year.

Fed policy has been accommodating for the past two years, but the Reagan administration wants more, and, with the increase in deficits, it will certainly take a lot more.

We have read news accounts for several weeks now of a quiet White House campaign to pressure the Fed to keep a strong economic expansion going through election day at all costs. With the prime rate on the increase, the White House now seems ready to apply that pressure openly.

Paul Volcker is a strong-willed individual, and I would hesitate to predict his reaction to such election-year pressure. The administration might be better advised to lay off.

Scapegoating requires not only that the sins of the people be heaped on the head of the goat, but that the goat be sent into the wilderness. Mr. Volcker is still around to explain that the problem is not with Fed policies but with the \$200-billion deficits.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The U.S.S.R. Is Different

Regarding "The Soviet Union: A Script of Bad News and Loaded Language" (May 7) by Stephen F. Cohen:

It may be true that we are not sufficiently informed about the internal affairs of Russia. We know, however, that Andrei Sakharov is detained in Gorki and that his wife cannot get an exit visa. For me, that is already important information.

If I do not know all the details about gross national product and other statistics, if I do not realize how much the life of Russians has improved, I nevertheless understand that they still live several families to a small apartment, that many goods are missing in the stores and that it takes a factory worker years to get a car, whereas members of the nomenclature fare much better.

I deem it necessary to use a different language to the United States and the Soviet Union. When you listen to shortwave broadcasts as much as I do, you get information from the Voice of America and the BBC, but more propaganda from Radio Moscow. When all the East bloc countries

follow the Soviet Union's withdrawal from the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, they behave as satellites, while France is a (sometimes feebly) ally of the United States. You simply cannot give the same name to democracies, albeit imperfect, and to the Russian dictatorship, where you go to a forced labor camp (we don't have any) or to psychiatric hospitals for having criticized your country (something we can do freely here) and where asking for an exit visa means losing your job and many other problems.

Finally, the view the Russians are given of the United States is quite as unbalanced. Now that Professor Cohen has freely expressed his ideas, I suggest that he do the same in Pravda for the benefit of Russian readers.

JACQUES WEILL  
Veigné, France.

Regarding "Policy on Nicaragua" (Letters, April 27) by Paul K. Carter:

If the goal in Nicaragua must be elimination of its government because it has suspended democratic pluralism, as Paul Carter suggests, then I am at a loss to understand why the United States has not yet eliminated the governments of Chile, Guatemala and Haiti, among others.

LEONORE SUHL  
Portmão, Portugal.

Into Central America

May 10, 1984, the day the U.S. House of Representatives approved massive funding of President Ronald Reagan's Central America policy, will stand as a day of shame for the United States. It is reminiscent of

another day of shame, Aug. 7, 1964, when the Senate, swayed by emotionally persuasive presidential oratory, overwhelmingly approved the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, granting the administration what amounted to de facto power to wage war in Vietnam.

DAVID BLUM  
Geneva.

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LEONORE SUHL  
Portmão, Portugal.

The 35-Hour Dozen

After the West German metalworkers' decision to strike for a 35-hour workweek without pay reduction, I offer a homespun American response to this recent approach to easy cures for Europe's economic

woes without worker concessions: Grant the striking miners what they wish, but the next time you sell them a dozen eggs, put ten in the carton.

RICK RIDER  
Paris.

It's Childishly Simple

We wouldn't play with the Russians four years ago, so they won't play with us this year.

ABEN RUDY  
Twea, Italy.

Sharing a Civilization

George Will, in "Civilization Has a Core Curriculum" (May 3), asserts that the relative neglect of Horace, Tacitus and Sophocles in comparison to courses in such areas as black or women's studies constitutes a "disregard of scholarly standards" on the part of American universities. But if a civilization excludes blacks, women and non-Christians, then just whose shared civilization is it and for what percentage of society is it valuable?

JENNIFER GOLDSTEIN  
London.

## The Losers If Sakharov Were to Die

By Tom A. Bernstein and Gregory Wallace

NEW YORK — A tragedy for mankind is unfolding in Gorki. Andrei Sakharov, recipient of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize, began a hunger strike on May 2 declaring that he would "fast to the very end." If the Soviet government did not let his wife, Yelena Bonner, go abroad for desperately needed medical attention. On May 12 Mrs. Bonner, despite a severe heart condition, joined her husband in the hunger strike. The government responded by placing her under investigation for "defaming the Soviet system," hating her from leaving Gorki and threatening to charge her with treason.

Dr. Sakharov and his wife are both in failing health. If their fasts continue much longer they will die in Gorki. The world must persuade the Soviet government that it is in its interest to let the Sakharovs go.

This is the second hunger strike for the Sakharovs in recent years. In December 1981, when Soviet authorities refused to let Liza Aleksyeva, the fiancée of Dr. Sakharov's stepson, emigrate to the United States, the Sakharovs risked their lives for their children. After 18 days the authorities capitulated and allowed Liza Aleksyeva to leave the country.

Why does the Soviet government persist in this persecution? In the 1950s Dr. Sakharov developed the Soviet hydrogen bomb, but in the '60s he became one of the very few Soviet nuclear scientists to oppose above-ground testing of nuclear weapons. In the '70s he helped launch the human rights movement in the Soviet Union and emerged as a father of international human rights. In awarding him the prize, the Nobel committee called him "the spokesman for the conscience of mankind."

For these efforts his government stripped him of his medals, jailed and exiled his friends and forced his stepchildren and grandchildren to emigrate to the United States. In January 1980 the Kremlin, finding it impossible to tolerate the conscience of mankind, illegally banished Dr. Sakharov to Gorki. In spite of his repeated demands for a public trial, no charges have ever been brought against him.

Dr. Sakharov lives in virtual isolation. His apartment is guarded day and night by the KGB. No visitors are allowed. There is no telephone in

the apartment. His main link to the outside has been his wife, who was able to travel to Moscow, where she maintained contact with friends and foreigners. But with Yelena Bonner under house arrest in Gorki, it is now virtually impossible for the Sakharovs to communicate with the outside world. Tragically, starvation remains their last hope for survival.

They cannot get adequate medical care. At the end of March, Natalya Hesse, a close friend who somehow managed a meeting, reported that Mrs. Bonner's fingers and lips were blue. She took up to 40 nitroglycerine tablets a day and was very weak. In an urgent plea to the international scientific community to come to her rescue, Dr. Sakharov declared, "Her death would mean my death."

The Soviet Union does not yet understand that it is not in its interests for the Sakharovs to die. Andrei Sakharov is a living symbol of two of the ideas most important to this planet—nuclear disarmament and human rights. In coming countries, he will be a legend. Just as Sir Thomas More is revered for his willingness to die for the nascent concept of law, so Andrei Sakharov will be honored for his willingness to sacrifice his career and freedom—and life—for the concept of humanity.

Will Moscow let such a man die? Does it not understand what his death would do to the Soviet Union's place in history, already tarnished by the Great Terror and the Gulag? Perhaps the men in the Kremlin believe that his death would generate only a brief furor and that he would soon be forgotten—a small price to pay for punishing and muzzleing a too prominent dissident. They are wrong. If there is any doubt, they should talk to the ghost of Henry VIII.

But if the Soviet leaders cannot see that their nation's very claim to being a civilized country is at stake, then the voices of the world that are most influential with them must speak out—such as the 25 U.S. and Canadian Nobel Prize-winning scientists who recently called on Konstantin Chernenko to let Mrs. Bonner travel abroad for urgent medical treatment, or the leaders of Western Europe, who are so important to the Kremlin on arms control issues. Otherwise, the Sakharovs will die in Gorki.

Mr. Bernstein is a member of the board of directors of the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights. Mr. Wallace is a member of the board of the Helsinki Watch Committee. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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**PAKISTAN STOPOVER** — U.S. Vice President George Bush waves to a cheering crowd as he leaves the Islamabad airport for the State Guest Palace with General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, president of Pakistan. Mr. Bush is on a four-day official visit.

## John Paul's Tour: Drums Sold Well, But a Papal Rosary Found No Takers

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

**ROME** — The dancers lined up on the runway of the Mount Hagen airport, in the interior of Papua New Guinea, to see off Pope John Paul II. Their faces were painted in glowing blues.

From close up, they looked as if they were wearing intricate masks.

The dancers wore headgear adorned with the feathers of birds of paradise. To preserve the species, the birds can be hunted only with bows and arrows. Yet the tribesmen are good with that simple weapon, and the species is nonetheless at risk. Some of the tribesmen waiting for the pope last week carried bows and arrows, and others held spears.

All had traditional Kuodu drums to accompany their dance as the pope walked up the red carpet to his plane.

But by the time John Paul arrived, not all the drummers still had drums. Some had sold theirs to members of the Vatican press corps for \$20 to \$30 each. Instead of beating drums, they clapped their hands while clutching the greenbacks; their grass skirts lack pockets.

Some bows and arrows, also changed owners. Headgear remained in Papua New Guinea, after officials warned that the

port of bird-of-paradise feathers was forbidden.

After the pope had boarded his plane, one tribal leader sidled up to an Italian journalist and offered to sell the rosary that a papal aide had just given him in John Paul's name. No sale.

The lack of value attached to a papal rosary by its non-Christian owner was one aspect of the mixture of cultures that John Paul encountered in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

In contrast was the sight of men and women in identical tribal costumes and face paint who crossed themselves at the appropriate moments in prayer.

The era when missionaries imposed Western standards of dress on appears to be past. Not even for the pope were the women of the islands compelled to wear more than necklaces above their skirts. An 18-year-old college student from Mount Hagen read a passage of Scripture at the papal altar in her traditional clothes.

Rumors of assassination plots haunted every stop along the pope's trip, which took him to South Korea and Thailand as well

as Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

In the Solomons, however, diplomats said they thought the rumors were floated to justify government restrictions on press coverage. Government officials told the diplomats that, with only 300 policemen, they felt they could not afford the disorder that they feared reporters and cameramen would bring.

Access was limited to the Vatican press corps and a British reporter for The Associated Press. British colonial rule ended less than six years ago, and Britons seem to be regarded as more equal, and less disorderly, than other foreigners.

The Solomons' government placed only three policemen at the airport when the pope landed.

In the Solomons, the pope complied with a request by the leader of a Chinese group to initiate two new masks for the traditional dragon's dance by "opening" the beast's eyes. John Paul followed instructions and wrote his initials, "JP II," on each eye with a red pen.

The dance that followed was extremely vigorous, and a papal aide could find no hands among the exhausted dancers to receive cards bearing the pope's picture.

After several tries, the cards, normally received with reverence, wound up on the ground.

## North Koreans Lose Favor in Zimbabwean Army

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

**HARARE, Zimbabwe** — At the Battalion Battle School near Inyanga in Zimbabwe's eastern highlands, 50 broken-down North Korean trucks are targets for soldiers practicing artillery skills while British instructors watch.

The trucks are the practical legacy of Zimbabwe's brief flirtation with the North Korean Army, which sent instructors to teach the Zimbabwean Army the finer points of Marxist-style soldiering in August 1981. Less than three years later, nearly all the instructors have gone, their mission judged a failure by Western analysts and many Zimbabweans.

The elite army unit that the instructors were assigned to train, Zimbabwe's 5th Brigade, has won international notoriety because of allegations that it committed atrocities in Matabeleland during counterinsurgency campaigns.

Sources say that virtually the entire unit has been retrained by fellow Zimbabweans and the British, as has the Presidential Guard, a second elite unit originally trained by the North Koreans.

The official view is that the North Koreans contributed greatly to Zimbabwe's defense and departed with much gratitude at the end of their mission. "It is those who come to you when you are in great need who are your friends indeed," Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said last year.

But unofficially, there is what one military analyst described as "a very real sense of disenchantment," which is said to be shared by the commander of the 5th Brigade, Brigadier Parnace Shiri.

The source said the unit's retraining reflects dissatisfaction with both the military approach and the behavior of the North Koreans, who gained a reputation for extravagant living, loose discipline and an emphasis on crowd-pleasing karate exercises.

There was a lot of martial artistry and a lot of political indoctrination, but the military training was exceedingly basic, and it was all done on an individual basis," said another analyst.

The analyst said he believed the style of training could have been a factor in the atrocities that the 5th Brigade allegedly committed.

"They were trained as a collection of individuals, not as an organization, and it's easy to see how discipline could have broken down," the analyst said.

With the original 106 North Korean instructors came an estimated \$13 million worth of military equipment donated by Pyongyang, including Soviet-designed T-54 tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery and the 50 trucks.

Zimbabwe paid the instructors' salaries.

The North Koreans won applause in April 1982 when 5th Brigade trainees put on a spectacular karate show on the second anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence. In blue track suits and running shoes, the soldiers split bricks, bottles and wooden planks.

But offstage, things were going less well. Servants at the North Korean training camp in the eastern highlands complained to local officials of 14-hour days with no meal breaks and of demands from the Koreans for seafood that cannot be found in landlocked Zimbabwe.

## China Forecasts 5% Increase In Industry, 4% in Farming

The Associated Press

**BEIJING** — China unveiled Wednesday a 1984 national plan that forecasts a 5-percent rise in industrial output and a 4-percent increase in agriculture over 1983 production.

The plan also calls for almost no growth in energy output and a foreign debt of \$2.55 billion. The debt figure, \$650 million higher than the 1983 amount, apparently reflects China's cautious attitude toward borrowing foreign money to finance its modernization drive.

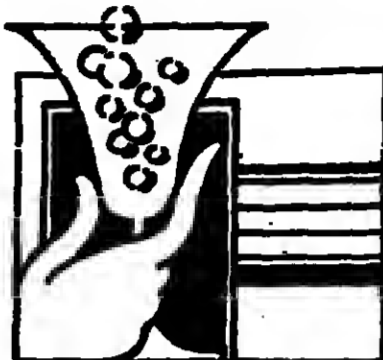
The statistics were released in reports to the National People's Congress, the Chinese legislature, by two state councilors, Song Ping and Wang Bingqian.

The ministers spoke on the second day of the National People's Congress, a largely ceremonial gathering that hears and endorses reports by Communist leaders and approves laws and personnel changes decided in advance.

Mr. Song, in charge of the State Planning Commission, told the Congress that the government plans to invest the equivalent of \$32.5 billion in capital construction, compared with \$29.7 billion spent in 1983.

He said national income is expected to increase by 4.6 percent to \$244.35 billion, about half the rate of increase in 1983. Total import and export trade, he said, will be \$40.8 billion — \$2.2 billion less than 1983.

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## Marcos Opposition Will Seek to Use Election Gains to Reduce His Power

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

MANILA — Opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Wednesday that they would try to use their surprising gains in Monday's National Assembly elections to force him to share power or at least moderate his control of the government.

Moreover, foreign diplomats and even some members of the ruling party said the election results pointed toward a greater measure of democracy and pluralism in the Philippines.

Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a federation of the main opposition groups, said that if the opposition wins 60 or 70 seats in the 200-seat assembly, it would

have a "good start" toward checking Mr. Marcos's power.

In addition to the 183 seats contested Monday, Mr. Marcos can appoint 17 people to the assembly.

One of the first targets of the opposition will be Mr. Marcos's decree-making powers. By issuing decrees, Mr. Marcos can make his own laws, bypassing the legislature.

Opposition leaders contend that the decree-making powers will run out at the end of June, when the old assembly retires.

If that view is not upheld by the courts, it would require a two-thirds vote in the assembly to repeal the constitutional amendment that grants such powers to the president. The margin would be extremely difficult to muster.

Still, the opposition plans to use the assembly as a forum for protest presidential law-making. "If Marcos starts making decrees," said Rafael Recto, an opposition candidate who is reportedly ahead in his district, "we will scream like crazy."

On Wednesday, the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections, a group formed to monitor the vote, reported that with more than half of the ballots counted — covering 170 of the 183 races — the ruling party was leading in 81 constituencies.

The opposition was ahead in 73 contests, independent candidates led in 14 races and 15 were still undecided. The independents, being non-Marcos candidates, are generally classified as part of the opposition.

In the previous National Assembly elections, in 1978, while the Philippines was still under martial law, the opposition got 13 seats.

Opposition candidates were well ahead in Manila, according to the results, and a minister and deputy minister conceded defeat outside the capital. Arturo R. Tanco Jr., the agriculture minister, lost in the province of Batangas, south of Ma-

nila, and Florentino Solon, the deputy health minister, was beaten in Cebu, in the central part of the country.

In addition, three other cabinet members appeared to be in danger of losing their constituencies. They are Teodoro Q. Peña, the natural resources minister; Ricardo C. Puno, the justice minister; and Leonardo B. Pérez, the presidential political affairs adviser.

Among the closest races was that between Aurora Pijuan Manotoc and a candidate supported by Nemesio Yabut, the mayor of the Makati district of metropolitan Manila. The Associated Press reported Mrs. Manotoc, the first wife of Tommy Manotoc, a son-in-law of President Marcos, led by several hundred votes.

[Mr. Manotoc's current wife, Mr. Marcos's daughter-in-law, was declared the winner in the northern province of Ilocos Norte, the home region of the Marcos family. Mr. Marcos's brother-in-law, Benjamin T. Romualdez, who is ambassador to the United States, won his home district of the province of Leyte, in the central Philippines.]

The count of the citizens group is not official. Vincente M. Sanágo Jr., chairman of the government's Commission on Elections, cautioned Wednesday that it would take "seven to 10 days" before all the results are officially canvassed.

Foreign observers generally hailed the election results. "We wanted to see more pluralism in this society," said a Western diplomat, "and this election is a step in that direction."

However, foreign bankers noted that a spirited opposition in the assembly might hinder the government's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund over a badly needed standby credit of \$630 million.

The IMF agreement is contingent on the government agreeing to austerity measures.



Aurora Pijuan Manotoc, an opposition candidate, addresses supporters while awaiting returns in a Manila district.

## Namibia Meeting Said To Have Neared Accord

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — A conference on South-West Africa, or Namibia, came within a "couple of hours" of clinching a deal that would have allowed the territory to become independent, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said.

Mr. Kaunda, co-chairman of the conference in Lusaka last weekend, said Tuesday that, although it failed to achieve its objective because time ran out, he believed it had started a new process.

He added that the next step must be taken "in weeks rather than months" to prevent the recently agreed cease-fire between South Africa and Angola from collapsing.

The conference resulted from direct negotiations between South Africa and Mr. Kaunda, who has established himself as a regional peacemaker since mediating in the Zimbabwe conflict in 1980 and negotiating the South African-Angolan cease-fire in February.

The meeting conspicuously excluded the United States, the chief negotiator in the search for a Namibian settlement for the past seven years. Namibia is administered by South Africa, despite United Nations calls for its independence.

Conference sources indicated that the United States was left out because of its insistence on making the departure of Cuban troops from Angola a precondition for a Namibian settlement.

Mr. Kaunda said that "big power politics" and the U.S. presidential elections were obstructing the search for a settlement.

If Cuban troops were forced to leave Angola in the interest of a Namibian settlement, it would be to the disadvantage of the Soviet Union, which does not want to see Mr. Reagan re-elected, he said.

The Zambian leader said the conference had come " tantalizingly close" to an agreement.

The aim, he said, was to get the fractious Namibian parties together

under the co-chairmanship of himself and Willem van Niekerk, South Africa's administrator general in Namibia, to agree on a joint call for independence.

This would have affirmed all parties' commitment to Security Council Resolution 435, a six-year-old document that sets out an agreed procedure for Namibia to move to independence under UN supervision.

It would also have called for a cease-fire and demanded that South Africa drop the Cuban issue as a precondition.

Had that been achieved, Mr. Kaunda said, he believed the South African prime minister, Pieter W. Botha, would have given the go-ahead for independence.

Mr. Kaunda stressed the significance of recent statements by Mr. Botha and Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, indicating that the Cuban issue could be bypassed if an agreement were reached at Lusaka.

"The people of South-West Africa cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the Cuban question," the South African prime minister said on April 27.

If the political parties — including the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting a guerrilla war for the country's independence — could "come to some agreement with regard to the future of their country," he said, "South Africa will not stand in the way of implementing such an agreement."

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## Clandestine Executions In Indonesia Continue

Mystery Murders of Gang Members Raise Question of Rights Violations

By Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — A typical killing begins when a group of armed men, unknown in the neighborhood or village, appears at a doorway in the middle of the night. A man, later identified by the authorities as a criminal, is taken away by force.

In a day or so, his bullet-riddled body is found nearby, where it has been left after the killing in some more distant place. Sometimes the killers leave 10,000 rupiahs, about \$10, on the body to cover the cost of burial.

One night in November, two men burst into the bedroom of Idrus Mohammed Soleh, 28, a Jakarta school watchman, and his wife. One of them, masked, fired two pistol shots into Mr. Soleh's head, and the intruders then strode out.

An account of the incident in the Hong Kong news magazine AsiaWeek was obliterated with black ink by government censors before the issue reached readers in Indonesia. Mr. Soleh had no criminal record but he was a member of a Jakarta gang.

A human rights lawyer, who asked not to be identified, estimated recently that there have been 3,000 to 4,000 such clandestine "executions" since President Suharto's government began a vigorous anti-crime campaign about a year and a half ago. Although the role of government agencies in the slayings is unclear, the victims are always identified by the authorities as known malefactors, usually with police records linking them to crimes of violence. Many bodies bear tattoos, the traditional badge of the Indonesian gangster.

The uniform methodology of the killings indicates a centrally directed campaign, and bullets recovered from bodies have shown that the weapons used were the same as the standard army and police pistols.

A recent U.S. State Department report said there was no verifiable estimate of the number of such killings. "In published statements," it added, "government officials have indicated that 'hundreds' were killed. Human rights groups claimed that there were up to 4,000 victims during 1983."

Since those responsible for the deaths were unknown, Indonesian newspapers referred to such incidents as *penembak misterius*, or "mysterious killings," until the government ordered the strictly controlled press to stop reporting such cases last year.

Some Indonesians defend the killings on the ground that the country's justice system is ineffective. "The judicial process is slow," Suryono Sukanto, a University of

Indonesia sociologist, wrote in the newspaper Kompas. "It takes criminal cases an average of 14 months to come to court."

Although the incidents are continuing, according to the human rights lawyer, the number of cases is believed to have tapered off since the beginning of this year.

The Suharto government, as sensitive to Indonesia's reputation abroad as it is to its own image at home, has changed its explanations more than once in denying official involvement in the killings. First it said the victims were shot while trying to escape from custody or resisting arrest, then that they were killed by angry neighbors. The latest explanation is that the deaths are a result of gang warfare.

"While a number of Indonesian officials denied any government involvement, others acknowledged that security forces were responsible," the State Department declared in February in its report to the foreign relations panels of the Senate and House of Representatives. By law, such reports on human rights are required periodically on all countries receiving U.S. aid.

The human rights lawyer said a policeman arrested for shooting a rival for a woman's affections had told interrogators he had participated in more than 40 of the killings. He was released without charge, the lawyer said, possibly to keep his story from being disclosed as a public trial.

The State Department report said there had been reports of instances in which mistaken identity had resulted in the wrong person being shot.

Mufya Lubis, chairman of the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation in Jakarta, said recently that if the killing of criminals could be condoned, the practice "could then extend to people like oppositionists, politicians and lawyers."

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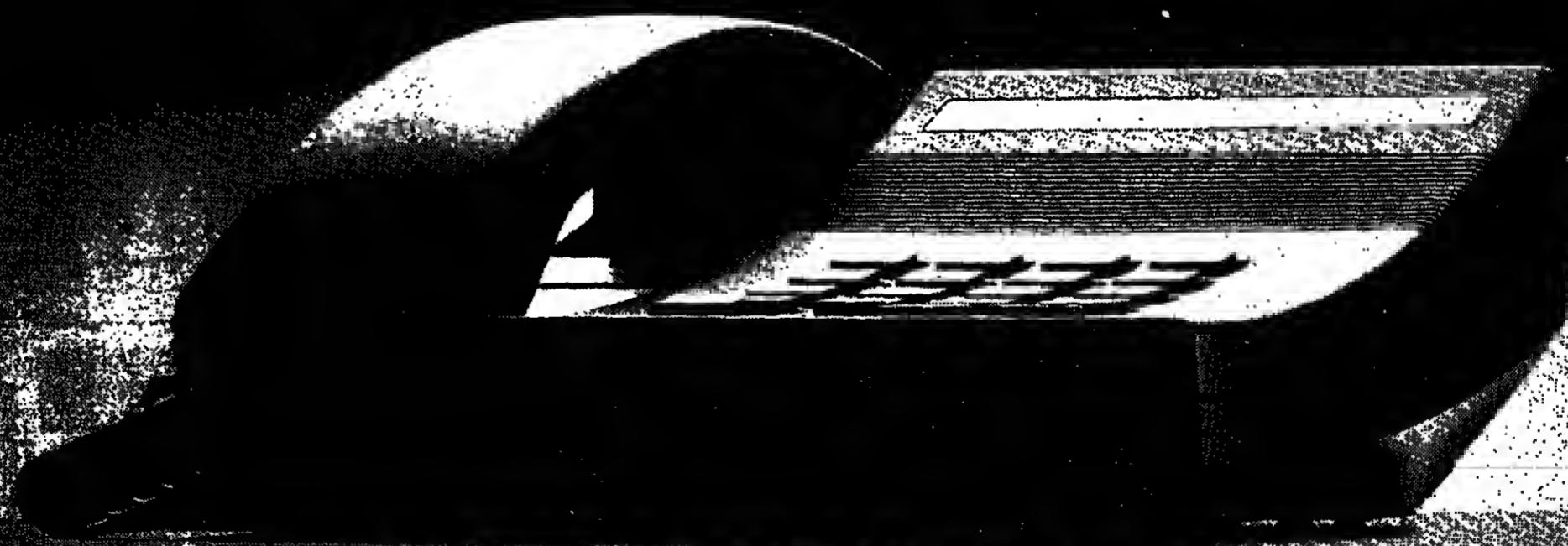
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In other versions the Digitel 2000 can, among other things, incorporate a printer, or an answering service, store up to 60 numbers, dial calls for itself, or even be linked into a computer

system, becoming a low cost terminal in its own right.

Digitel 2000, which is but one of ITT's range of advanced telephones, has been designed as the telephone of the future.

In Denmark, however, where the Jutland Telephone Company has already installed hundreds of thousands of sets, and in many other countries where Digitel 2000 is now in service in large numbers, it's very much the telephone of the present.

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## SCIENCE

## The Mission of Ichabod Crane, the Whooper With One Wing

By Arthur S. Brisbane

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — He may be the most manipulated whooping crane in history.

As Egg 83-14, Ichabod was plucked from his nest by men who came in a helicopter and slogged through a Canadian marsh to get him. He lived in the wild with foster parents for a year. And then fate plucked Ichabod, the whooping crane, again.

While migrating north this spring, he apparently hit a power line and injured his wing. Last week, the crippled crane was brought to the Washington area to

begin a new career as a professional father.

Now recovering at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Laurel, Maryland, the crane is expected to join a captive flock of 35 whoopers whose principal function is to produce offspring. Researchers at the center believe Ichabod is a male, although without a surgical procedure it is too early to know for certain.

Partners in propagation, that's how it is between whooping cranes and mankind now.

It has been understood for decades that the stately bird with the red tufted head and tall, white body

was living at the brink of extinction. Since colonial times, the wary creature has skirted growing pockets of civilization; but many became victims of hunters and egg collectors. Westward-bound sod-busters violated the whoopers' summer breeding grounds until the crane abandoned its Eastern and Midwestern migratory routes altogether and slowly disappeared.

By 1941 there were only 25 whooping cranes left. Today there are 139, thanks to a crucial, but sometimes awkward, bond between bird and man. This bond is not where more evident than in the story of Ichabod, the representative modern whooper.

A year ago, Canadian Wildlife Service workers made their annual spring egg-hunting visit to the breeding grounds of the whooping crane in Wood Buffalo National Park in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

One of the eggs taken, identified as Egg 83-14, was put in a special heated suitcase and transported to Gray's Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Idaho. There it was tucked into the nest of sandhill cranes, a close and thriving relative of the whooper. The sandhill cranes, it has been found, will rear whoopers as their own. The whoopers, for their part, can adopt the sandhill diet and migratory patterns.

A male and female sandhill crane raised the chick that hatched from Egg 83-14, then migrated south in the fall to the sandhill wintering grounds in Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico.

Since 1967 the Canadians, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have been taking eggs from the nests of cranes to help expand the stock of whoopers. In the early years of the program, the eggs were removed to the Patuxent center, where a captive flock was raised and bred.

The captive flock was created to serve as a backup to the last extant wild whooper flock, which migrates from Wood Buffalo National Park in the summer to Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the Texas coast in the winter.

Ichabod, however, was part of a more recent experiment. In 1975, conservationists developed a "cross-fostering" program for the whooper eggs. The eggs, taken from nests in Canada and Patuxent, were incubated, hatched and raised by the sandhill cranes in Idaho.

Scott Derrickson, a research biologist at the Patuxent center, said the whooping cranes raised by foster sandhills retain their distinctive dance displays and their guttural, brassy calls.

"Whoopers," he said, "are whoopers."

After Ichabod's first winter of life in New Mexico, he was returning north, probably with his foster parents, when he apparently hit a power line near Grand Junction, Colorado. Mike Grode, a regional manager with the state division of wildlife there, said his office received a call from a rancher.

"The rancher noticed there was

this big white bird walking around," Mr. Grode said. "He apparently sort of knew what he was looking at because he described it as a big white crane."

The bird was taken to a Grand Junction veterinarian and consultations began with the federal wildlife service. Rod Drenten appeared on the scene.

Mr. Drenten, a University of Idaho researcher, was the man who conceived the cross-fostering plan and, in his role with the whooping crane conservation effort, he tracks the sandhill-whooper flock by radio signals, traveling north with the birds in spring and south in the fall.

A decision was made to amputate Ichabod's left wing just above the elbow. After the operation in Colorado, Mr. Drenten and state wildlife officials placed the bird in the hold of a Frontier Airlines airplane on May 2, bound for Dallas Airport here. Ichabod was met at the airport by Scott Derrickson and taken to his new assignment at Patuxent, which was selected as a center because of the moderate climate, availability of scientific expertise and an existing refuge.

There, the calls of whooping cranes and sandhill cranes split the air with their eerie sounds. These cranes coexist cooperatively, with some degree of hand by human beings, in a breeding program that Mr. Derrickson calls "egg stuffing."

After artificial insemination, the female whooping cranes produce eggs that are removed from the nest by workers. Instead of quiting after the usual two eggs, the whoopers continue to lay. Meanwhile, the whooper eggs are incubated by accommodating sandhill cranes. The eggs of the sandhill cranes, supplanted by whooper eggs, go into incubating machines.



Ichabod Crane

The result of all this is a growing whooping crane population, but one with new habits, new migrating "traditions" and a new relationship to man.

"We're giving them new traditions. We are essentially manipulating," Mr. Derrickson said. "But it is a necessary component of conservation. We're still going to have a whooping crane that is a whooping crane."

## IN BRIEF

## Flies, Snails Aid Growers

IRVINE, California (AP) — Killer snails and bug-eating flies are being used by a citrus grower to crack down on crop-destroying pests, as scientists try to find predators that can provide an alternative to costly and possibly dangerous chemical sprays.

The Irvine Co. has released millions of carnivorous flies on its sprawling citrus groves and have found they are getting the same quality fruit without spraying, company officials said. Kerry Musgrove, pest management specialist for the company's citrus crops, estimates the flies eliminated the need for chemicals that would have cost up to \$100 an acre.

Scientists say the use of insects to kill other insects could provide long-term protection for crops since the "good" bugs will continue to reproduce themselves. Last year, 117 million *Aphytis melinus* flies, which eat the citrus pest known as California red scale, were released on more than 4,000 acres of oranges and lemons at Irvine's Orange County ranch 50 miles south-east of Los Angeles.

Irvine also unleashed 1 million killer snails — they cannibalize their garden-variety relatives, which cause crop damage — on 500 acres of citrus. They saved about \$30 an acre in snail bait, Mr. Musgrove added.

## Solar Devices At Israeli Show

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Solar energy devices that generate electricity and heat and purify water are featured at an energy exhibition at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds.

The most recent Israeli innovation is a "thermoleak" solar pond, that stores and delivers water heated to more than 212 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Centigrade) for industrial and agricultural applications.

The pond may be filled with any type of water and is covered with a tightly packed array of special trays that permit solar energy to penetrate the pond and keep the heat in. The complex is manufactured by a Israeli textile firm subsidiary that claims the "thermoleak" is more versatile and economical than any other solar pond produced thus far.

## 'Extinct' Tiger Is Object of Hunt

SYDNEY (UPI) — Two Australian men are beginning a search this week for the Tasmanian tiger, officially extinct for 48 years but believed to be still wandering the wilds of Tasmania.

A Tasmanian wildlife park operator, Peter Wright, and a publisher, Ronald Stephens, have invested \$250,000 in a three-month search using video cameras. They will concentrate on a 144-square-mile area in the northwest Central Highlands of Tasmania, a 42,128-square-mile island off the southernmost point of Australia.

The Tasmanian tiger was Australia's largest carnivorous marsupial, with tiger stripes along the back, a dog's face, a pouch for carrying young and a long, tapering kangaroo-like tail. More than 2,000 of them were shot in the late 19th century by settlers because of attacks on sheep flocks. The last known specimen died in captivity in 1936.

## Bone Implant Can Be Adjusted

NEW YORK (AP) — Doctors have unveiled an adjustable metal implant for children with thigh-bone cancer, a device they predict will save many young patients from leg amputations.

One of those patients, 10-year-old Jennifer Ciardullo, showed off the results of an implant at a news conference Monday at the Hospital for Joint Diseases Orthopaedic Institute. Although she still walks with crutches, Jennifer said she was pleased with the implant because, "I could do a lot more things that I couldn't do before."

Dr. Michael M. Lewis, chief of the hospital's tumor service, developed the new prosthetic device, which is made of a titanium alloy and can be adjusted with a tool much like a wrench as a child grows.

There are between 1,000 and 1,500 new cases of child bone cancer each year in the United States.

## More Women Using Cocaine

NEW YORK (UPI) — Women are catching up with men in the cocaine front. Dr. Arnold Watson, director of research for 1-800-COCAINE, the number fielded as a public service by Fair Oaks Hospital, Summit, New Jersey, said the most recent survey shows women now represent almost half the cocaine problem.

A survey among cocaine abusers a year ago showed men outnumbered women by three to one. "The new data represent a significant shift in the pattern of cocaine use in America," Dr. Watson said.

The data from a random sampling of 165 callers to 1-800-COCAINE came from a 20-minute interview and questionnaire. Dr. Watson said this reflected a profile of the typical female cocaine abuser. "She is white, 24 years of age, college-educated and lives in the earning \$25,000 or more a year."

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NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
SuzarOII	18599	42 1/8	41 3/4	42 1/8	+ 1/8
ADIRich	16559	25 1/8	24 3/4	25 1/8	+ 1/8
MeacoPI	12637	16 1/8	16 1/4	16 1/8	+ 1/8
TATY n	7262	20 1/8	19 3/4	20 1/8	+ 1/8
AT&T n	16333	16	15 3/4	15 3/4	+ 1/8
IBM	11143	112 1/8	111 3/4	111 3/4	+ 1/8
SocSecI n	9792	7 1/8	7 1/4	7 1/8	+ 1/8
GTG	8992	30 1/8	29 3/4	30 1/8	+ 1/8
IBM	8559	112 1/8	111 3/4	111 3/4	+ 1/8
Centill	8538	12 1/8	12 1/4	12 1/8	+ 1/8
Rockm	8233	19 1/8	18 3/4	19 1/8	+ 1/8
Clivliv	8097	41 1/8	40 3/4	41 1/8	+ 1/8
Invtb	12	12	11	11 1/8	+ 1/8
Rockm	1113	34 1/8	34 1/4	34 1/8	+ 1/8
MeacoR	7380	34 1/8	34 1/4	34 1/8	+ 1/8

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Index	1150.00	1150.00	1144.00	1150.14	+ 2.20
Transp.	67.40	68.60	66.60	68.34	+ 3.06
Util.	126.85	127.60	126.20	127.00	+ 0.15
Comp.	451.77	454.67	448.94	451.23	+ 0.12

NYSE Dailies		
	Class	Vol.
Advanced Declined	270	777
Unchanged	277	777
Total (excl. New Highs)	478	422
New Highs	2015	2004
New Lows	15	12
	77	79

NYSE Index					
	High	Low	Close	Today's Gain	
Composite	91.00	90.57	90.90	91.05	0.15
Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Transp.	82.54	82.53	82.53	82.53	0.00
Utilities	44.67	44.63	44.64	44.64	0.01
Finance	86.59	86.54	86.47	86.47	-0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Buy	Sales	% of Total
May 15	151,629	429,479	1.914
May 14	161,794	418,298	1.914
May 13	174,727	397,993	1.889
May 12	174,727	418,623	1.929
May 9	188,271	434,125	2.108

\* Included in the sales figures

Wednesday's NYSE Closing									
Vol. at 3 p.m.	75,146,000	Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.	74,000,000	Prev. Consolidated	184,296,000	Vol. at 3 p.m.	75,146,000	Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.	74,000,000
Tables include the nationwide prices						Tables include the nationwide prices			
Up to the closing on Wall Street						Up to the closing on Wall Street			

AMEX Diaries			
		Close	Prev
Advanced		259	253
Declined		274	314
Undeclared		255	255
Totals		287	282
New High		6	
New Low		27	18

Standard & Pooers Index			
	Previous		Today
	High	Low	3 p.m.
Industries	179.43	178.25	177.49
7-mes	134.15	132.25	133.46
Utilities	43.77	43.25	43.49
Finance	11.26	11.25	11.25
Composite	158.27	157.25	158.00

NASDAQ Index					
	Week Open	Year Open	Avg	Age	
Composite	247.00	248.99	232.42	311.52	
Industrials	252.75	253.77	235.26	341.45	
Finance	244.74	—	230.44	287.73	
Insurance	252.65	—	254.69	277.86	
Utilities	219.52	—	218.69	211.51	
Stocks	247.00	—	232.81	184.42	
Transp.	217.48	—	224.86	245.97	

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Prev. Close	Today's 3 p.m.
Bond	46.38	46.42
Utilities	46.38	46.42
Industrials	70.37	71.12

AMEX MOST ACTIVE												
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change		Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
GOULD	220	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	0		GOULD	220	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	0
715	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0		715	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
AMF	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0		AMF	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
WORLE	1700	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0		WORLE	1700	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
GOULD	180	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0		GOULD	180	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
GOULD	110	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0		GOULD	110	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
AMF	1800	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0		AMF	1800	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
GOULD	180	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0		GOULD	180	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
GOULD	200	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0		GOULD	200	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
GOULD	200	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0		GOULD	200	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0

AMEX Stock Index			
High	200.34	Low	200.26
Open	200.34	Close	200.31
Change	0.08	Yesterday's	200.26

Month	Year	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Month	Year	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
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1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
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1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
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1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
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1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
1974	1974	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.

# New York Stocks End Mixed

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices were slightly higher at the close Wednesday in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up nearly 5 at the outset after slipping 0.21 Tuesday, was up 2.30 to 1,153.16. It fell 6.07 Monday and 10.05 on Friday.

The Dow transportation average was down 2.06 to 494.23 but the Dow utilities average was up 0.14 to 128.99.

Advances led declines by a slim margin. Turnover amounted to about 89.4 million shares compared with 88.3 million traded Tuesday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the stock market showed some life as the bond market tried to rebound from last week's severe drubbing.

But the stock market still is stuck in a narrow trading range, waiting for something to spark a rally. There was considerable uncertainty about the course of the economy and interest rates.

The Commerce Department reported housing starts rebounded 19.3 percent in April following a record and revised 27.3 percent drop in March that was caused mostly by severe weather.

Several analysts said the market is nervous about news that Continental Illinois Bank has borrowed against a \$4.5-billion line of credit it arranged over the weekend with 16 other banks following a surge of deposit withdrawals.

Oil stocks were strong as fighting between Iran and Iraq in the Gulf escalated. U.S. officials said Iran has conducted air strikes against neutral tankers in the strategic waterway.

On the trading floor, GTE Corp. (ex-dividend) was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 37 1/2.

Atlantic Richfield, Mesa Petroleum, Exxon, Occidental Petroleum, Unocal, Amerasia Hess, Calif. Merrill Lynch, was higher.

Amerasia, which said it is engaged in merger talks with an unidentified party, moved up. The stock lost 1/4 Tuesday after Nortek sold its 15-percent interest in the company for \$17.9 million.

Northwestern Steel & Wire skidded. Northwestern reported a third-quarter loss of \$7.9 million compared with a loss of \$5.8 million a year ago.

Southwest Forest, which lost 2 1/4 Tuesday, was lower. Company officials dropped plans for a leveraged buyout when they could not arrange financing for the project.

Federated Department Stores, which reported first-quarter earnings of 74 cents a share compared 89 cents a year ago, was sharply lower most of the day.

Taft Broadcasting won support. Taft reported fourth-quarter earnings of 63 cents a share compared with 43 cents a year ago.

Irving Bank moved higher after the bank declared a 2-for-1 stock split.

Waste Management was lower. Published reports said Waste Management has failed to dispose of an undetermined amount of military DDT wastes even though it told the Defense Department last year all pesticides had been incinerated.

NYSE Most Actives													
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25	IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25	IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25	IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25	IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25
IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25	IBM	1,150,000	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	+0.25



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High		Low		Stk.		Close							
Most		Stock		Vol.		High		Low		Stk.		Close	
Div.		Yld.		Pd.		Stk.		Close		Stk.		Close	
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
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## SPORTS

## Oilers Thrash Islanders for 2-1 Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
EDMONTON, Alberta — In two staccato bursts, the Edmonton Oilers on Tuesday night rediscovered the offense that produced a record 466 goals during the 80-game regular season and charged into the lead in the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup finals.

Glenn Anderson and Paul Coffey connected 17 seconds apart in the last minute of the second period to shatter a 2-2 tie; Mark Messier

scorer, brought the sellout crowd of 17,498 roaring to its feet with the tying goal — on the first of many critical mistakes by the usually reliable Islanders blue-line corps.

Messier faked rookie defenseman Gord Dineen to the outside, then cut between Dineen and Potvin to beat Smith to the stick side.

Each team was a man short when the Oilers suddenly broke the game open with less than a minute remaining in the period.

Wayne Gretzky finally made his presence felt, outfighting Potvin for the puck behind the Islanders' goal line and passing it out to Charley Huddy. Huddy relayed it to Anderson, who fired a long shot that Smith blocked.

Potvin then accidentally bumped Smith, who was helpless when Anderson gathered the rebound and lifted it over the goalie at 19:12.

The crowd was still celebrating when Smith stopped a shot by Coffey. Again the rebound came into the slot and Coffey, shuffling off Butch Goring's ineffective check, pounced on it. Smith challenged Coffey, who eluded the diving goalie and slid the puck into the empty net.

With most observers expecting the Islanders in come out flying in the third period, the champions instead felt flat. Edmonton was in control throughout (with a 17-8 margin in shots) and removed all doubt of the outcome with its two quick scores.

Islander defenseman Stefan Persson was trapped up-ice, allowing Messier and Pat Hughes to mount a two-on-one break against Paul Boutilier. Faking a shot as he skated down the left wing, Messier then fired the puck into the far corner at 5:32.

At 5:52, McClelland made it 6-2 with a backhander from the slot after he had lost control while attempting to shoot.

At 6:16, Smith departed, having yielded 6 goals in 31 shots. Smith has been portrayed here as Public Enemy No. 1, a stick-swinging "hatchet man" who carves up opponents from the goal crease. His mug shot is probably posted at every post office in town. As Smith made the long, slow skate to the bench and into the locker room, Edmonton fans gave him a mocking standing ovation.

And after his sub, Roland Melanson, finished taking his warmup shots, the crowd chanted: "We want Smith!... We want Smith!" They didn't get him, although they probably will in Thursday night's Game 4, which will be critical in the Islanders' drive for a record-tying five straight Stanley Cups. On the first shot he faced, Melanson gave up the rebounding goal, by Dave Semenko at 9:41.

Melanson unleashed some of the frustration he has borne while serving as an unused playoff underdog in the first round of a year ago. Oiler Ken Linseman flipped the puck toward Melanson after a whistle and Melanson responded by firing it past Linseman's head. And when Melanson

stopped a shot by Semenko and McClelland tried to poke home the rebound, Melanson slashed McClelland across the shoulder with his stick.

It was also a tough night for the goalies. Smith took a solid check from Jaroslav Pouzar when he played the puck behind his goal and Edmonton's Grant Fuhr was jarred against the boards when Hughes rammed Pat LaFontaine into him.

Linesmen John D'Amico and Ray Scapinello had it rough as well. They were constantly in the middle of fist- and stick-swinging players who obviously do not like each other.

Potvin was not the only casualty of the chippy play. Edmonton winger Dave Hunter suffered a rib injury when Greg Gilbert blasted him into the protruding side of a pane of glass near the penalty box during the third period.

Edmonton's Stanley Cup quest — and its dim view of the No. 1 Islander goalie — is community-wide. For the duration of the play-

offs, the cafeteria at Alberta Hospital, a mental institution here, is featuring Billy Smith Burgers (mainly chicken) and Oilerburgers (pure beef), both priced at \$2.25.

The trend in sales is instantly apparent. A horn is sounded when an Oilerburger is ordered; demand for a Billy Smith Burger brings the clanging of a cowbell. Through Tuesday, patients and staff were favoring Oilerburgers, 174-30.

Ray Cote came out of nowhere to star in the Oilers' playoff drive last season. This year, dropped from the roster 13 games into the season, he's working at a golf course 300 miles away from the Stanley Cup action.

It hurts to watch them after being kind of front and center last year, said Cote, who was replaced on the checking line by Kevin McClelland.

"Right now," he said of his work at a course in Pincher Creek, "I'm raking some sand traps. I haven't cut the greens yet. That's the No. 1 job. You have to work your way up to that."

(W.P. LAT. WP)

## Dotson's 4-Hitter Beats Royals for White Sox, 3-2

CHICAGO — Richard Dotson, aided by run-producing singles from Julio Cruz and Scott Fletcher in the seventh inning, pitched a four-hitter Tuesday night to lead the Chicago White Sox past the Kansas City Royals, 3-2.

Dotson (5-2) walked two and struck out seven in registering his third complete game of the year.

In a 1-1 game, Danny Jackson (0-5) hit leadoff batter Dave Stegman in the home seventh. Stegman stole second, was sacrificed to third by Vance Law and scored when Cruz singled to left. Cruz was balked to second before coming in Fletcher's pop-fly single to left.

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton drove in three runs and reliever

Tom Waddell went four innings for his first major-league victory as the Indians downed Boston, 7-3.

Tigers 6, Mariners 4  
In Detroit, the Tigers were held in five hits but took advantage of

BASEBALL ROUNDUP  
12 walks in getting past Seattle, 6-4. Jack Morris, with help from Willie Hernandez, became the major league's first seven-game winner.

Angels 5, Orioles 2  
In Baltimore, Brian Downing's three-run homer keyed a four-run fourth that carried California over the Orioles, 5-2.

Yankees 9, A's 6  
In New York, Omar Moreno drove in four runs with a single and



Billy Smith denied Dave Semenko in the first period but, after an ineffective Smith was replaced by Roland Melanson, Semenko scored the final goal in Edmonton's 7-2 rout.

## Lakers Go 2-Up on Suns; Celts Rip Bucks, 119-96

United Press International  
INGLEWOOD, California — Earvin Johnson set a National Basketball Association playoff record with 24 assists and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 21 points here Tuesday night to power the Los Angeles

NBA PLAYOFFS  
Lakers to a 118-102 victory over the Phoenix Suns and a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven series Western Conference championship series. Games 3 and 4 are scheduled for Friday and Sunday in Phoenix.

Meanwhile, Boston routed Milwaukee, 119-96, in the opener of the Eastern Conference title series. Johnson's assist total easily eclipsed the record of 20 set by Johnny Moore of San Antonio last season; Johnson's previous playoff high was 19. Tuesday's victory left the Lakers with a 9-1 record in the current playoffs (7-0 at home).

Los Angeles had seven scorers in double figures, including James Worthy with 19 and Bob McAdoo with 16. The Suns were led by Larry Nance with 29 points and James Edwards with 16.

The Lakers built an 11-point lead after three quarters and increased it to 15 with 8:16 left in the game on fast-break baskets by McAdoo and Worthy. Phoenix cut the deficit to 12 with 4:20 remaining before the Lakers boosted their lead to 112-94. The Suns never threatened again.

Los Angeles led by 10 at halftime and outscored the Suns, 14-7, in the first 4:30 of the third quarter to take a 70-53 lead. Karl Rambis scored 6 of the Laker points during that stretch.

But the Suns reeled off 8 consecutive points in the next four minutes, and a 10-footer by Nance

(who scored 13 of the Suns' 30 points in the period) cut the margin to 70-61. Los Angeles led, 87-76, entering the final quarter.

The first-half pattern was all but identical to that of the series opener, with the Suns escaping a pressing Laker defense to score easy baskets. Phoenix lead until early in the second quarter, when, as in Game 1, the Lakers took control for good. They rattled off a 14-2 spurt, turning the break flawlessly, and had a 56-46 halftime edge.

Celtics 119, Bucks 96  
In Boston, Larry Bird scored 24 points and Robert Parish added 17 — while limiting Bob Lanier to only 2 — as the Celtics coasted past Milwaukee in their series opener. Game 2 will be played Thursday night in Boston.

The Bucks shot 35 percent in the first half, hitting on only 14 of 40 field-goal attempts to trail, 54-42, at intermission. Milwaukee never got any closer, trailing by 15 through most of the second half before Boston's substitutes, paced by Kevin McHale (he finished with 16 points), extended the lead to 23. Milwaukee was led by Marques Johnson with 18 and Paul Pressey with 17.

Boston's lead grew to 18 midway through the third quarter, with Cedric Maxwell hitting a jump hook to complete a 6-0 run that made the score 75-57.

In the first period, the teams combined were only 14-of-42 from the floor. Boston took the lead at 8:59 when Parish stole the ball from Lanier at the Bucks' 3-point line and drove for a lay-up that started a 17-3 run. Parish finished the game with an 18-foot jumper from behind McHale's screen.

Transition  
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